FOR LONDON.—The "*Malabar*" of 700 Tons, *Robert Pollock*, Commander, will sail positively on the 1st January.

This ship has spacious accommodations, fitted up in every way for the convenience and comfort of Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

The Stern and several other Cabins below still disengaged. For freight or passage, apply to

SKINNER AND Co.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1839.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The New Ship "*Sir Colin Campbell*," 651 Tons, Captain PENTECOST, to Sail about the 20th December, has good accomodation for Passengers, and room for a few Tons of broken Stowage. Apply to the Commander on board, or to

GIBB, MILLER AND Co.

Rampart Row, 3rd December, 1839.

FOR THE PERSIAN GULPH, the Barque "*Sir H. Compton*, F. S. Boulton, Commander, to sail on the 7th instant, for Freight or Passage, apply to AGA MAHOMED RAHIM SHERAZEE, at his Office in the Fort.

Bombay, 3rd Dec. 1839.

JUST PUBLISHED AND READY FOR SALE—No. XXXVI, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, corrected up to the 31st October; Printed on Europe paper.—PRICE, RUPEES Three.—Courier Office, 3d December 1839.

ON THE 1ST OF JANUARY 1840,
WILL BE PUBLISHED
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK—with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1840—The Army, (with a gradation List, not hitherto given) Civil and Indian Navy Lists will be corrected up to the latest possible date,—and the List of H. H. the Niazm's Army to the 15th of December—It will likewise contain Tables of Time—Table of Annuities—Income Table—Wages Tables—Royal Family of England—Contemporary Sovereigns—Kings and Queens of England—Club Houses of London—Bill of Mortality of London—Home Departments—Statistics of the World—Area of India—Chronological account of the Connection between England and India—French Establishments in India—List of Native Princes—List of Native Princes in the receipt of Pensions—Gold, Silver and Copper Coins of India—Orders of Knighthood &c. &c. &c. The whole will be printed on English Paper—Price 6 Rupees.—Courier Office, 30th November 1839.

N. B.—It is particularly requested that Gentlemen will send their names for insertion in the List of European Inhabitants, which will be closed on the 10th of December. Advertisements will be received for insertion in the Bombay Calendar.

FOR SALE.—*Ceylon Government Bills* at 30 Day's Sight, on the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in Sets of £200,150,100, and £50 each. Apply to

FRITH AND Co.
Agents, to Ceylon Government.

Nesbitt Lane, 3rd December, 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Saturday next 7th instant, Messrs *Bennett & Co.* will submit to Public Sale without reserve, the following Assortment of piece goods; consisting of a large quantity of Grey Sheeting Cloths, Madapolams, White Gauze, red Coloured Pocket Handkerchiefs; and to close an account, an Invoice of Hardware; Comprizing common Knives, Sailors knives, Scissors, iron Screws of sizes, Tacks, Locks, Padlocks &c. And about 200 Reams of letter Paper.

ALSO,

At Noon, a second hand single bodied Phæton, a serviceable Buggy, a Grey Arab Horse, and 15 Hogsheads of rejected Beer; together with any other Carriages or Horses that may offer.

No. 5, Forbes Street, 2d December, 1839.

FOR SALE.

A New Double barrel Detonating Gun in case.

A few Pairs of Holster and Pocket Pistols.

A Large Day and Night Telescope.

One Pair of Handsome Pier Glasses with gilt frames;—size 56 by 32.

A Number of French Pictures in gilt frames.

A few Sets of Blue and Green dinner Services.

ALSO.—A fresh Supply of Oilmans Stores, consisting of Hams from Davis, Herrings, Berkley and Gloucester Cheeses, Bottled fruits, Sauces of all kinds, Pickles, Durham Mustard, Salad Oil, Boxes of Bloom Raisins, Norman pippins, Jams and Jellies.

Apply to BENNETT AND Co.

No. 5 Forbes Street.—2nd December 1839.

CHAMPAGNE.

A Small quantity of superior Champagne Wine, lately received from the celebrated, Vineyards of Epernay, is now for sale in cases of one doz. Bottles at 40 Rs. per doz. and in cases of two doz. Pint bottles at 22 Rs. per doz. by

Messrs. SKINNER AND Co.

Bombay, 3d December, 1839.

W. GROVES DENTIST, begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he purposes remaining in Bombay for a short time, and may be consulted at his residence, the corner House on the Mazagon Road opposite Jumsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Country House.—December, 3d 1839.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 3 DECEMBER, 1839. No. 3295.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

MESSRS. BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO.—Have received the following works which they are authorized to sell at considerably reduced prices to close accounts—Hogarth's work from the Original plates restored by JAMES HEATH, Esq. R. A. with the addition of many subjects not before collected, to which are prefixed a Biographical essay on the genius and productions of Hogarth, and explanations of the subjects of the Plates by JOHN NICHOLLS Esq, F. S. A. in one volume Royal Elephant, Half Bound.....Rs. 150

Journey to the North of India, overland, from England through Russia, Persia, and Affghanistaun by Captain Conolly of the Bengal Establishment 2 vols. Cloth..... 15

A Treatise on the principles and practice of Military Law, by Lieut. Col. Vans Kennedy of the Bombay Army, 3rd Edn. revised and corrected by the author in October 1839, half bound and Lettered..... 7

On out posts, Patroles &ca. by Lieut. Col. Lovett Badcock late of the 4th Light Dragoons and 8th Hussars, at present Commanding the 15th Hussars..... 1

Instructions for the Information and Guidance of the non-Commissioned Officers of the 15th Queens Hussars, to enable them to instruct the men of their respective Squads, in one uniform system throughout the Corps..... 1

Abstract of Field Exercises and evolutions of the Army..... 3

Ditto....Ditto....Ditto by Serjt. Major Scott.. 3

Attack of Outposts..... 3

Cavalry Manuel..... 3

Compendium of the Law of Evidence..... 2

Catechetical Explanation of the Field Exercises and Evolutions of the Army..... 3

Drill Assistant for Cavalry Duties..... 2

Defence of Outposts..... 3

Infantry Sword Exercise..... 3

Manual and Platoon Exercise..... 2

Memoir on the Duty of Picquets..... 1

Doyle's Military Catechism..... 2

Sinnotts....Ditto....Ditto..... 2

Rules for Escalading by Col. Paesley..... 1

Rules and Articles for the better Government of the Native Officers of E. I. Company in the East Indies..... 2

Series of Figures showing all the Motions of the Manual and Platoon Exercise..... 2

Standing Orders by General Crawford..... 2

Narrative of a visit to the Court of Scinde..... 5

Memoir of the River Indus..... 4

The two latter bound together..... 7

Overland Vade Mecum..... 8

Murrays Miniature English Grammar..... 1

Murrays Spelling Book..... 2

Ready Reckoner..... 2

Pocket Farrier..... 2

Vetinary Tablet..... 2

Sketch of Cabul or Affghanistan..... 6

Bombay, 30th November, 1839.

FOR SALE.—The property of a Gentleman who has quitted the Presidency, Sundry Articles of Blackwood furniture handsomely carved—Laquerd Chairs—Wardrobes, Sideboards &c. of which a list may be seen at the Advertizers with prices annexed—also a Bengal Palanquin with Lamps and Horse Hair bedding..... Rs. 50

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay, 3d December 1839.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO. have for sale a small batch of Devonshire Cyder and Brown Stout—the former at 9 and the latter at Rupees 7 per dozen.

Bombay 3d Dec. 1839.

NOTICE.

THE Sale of the Pattamar "*Esvuntee*" &c. Advertised in the "*Courier*" of the 26th and the "*Times*" of the 27th Instant, to take place on the 7th proximo is postponed for the present.

Bombay, 3d December, 1839.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE, AND Co.

FOR SALE.—Two Thrushes. 30 Rs each.
One Brown Linnet..... 15 "
One Black Bird..... 30 "
One Sky Lark..... 30 "
One Canary..... 15 "

The Sky Lark and Blackbird are beautiful Songsters.

Apply to,
BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.

3rd December, 1839.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND Co., the following Wines, viz:—

Madeira, in wood, from Keirs and Co..	@	Rs	550 ℔ Pipe.
	&	"	275 ℔ hhd.
Ditto, in bottle, fine old, from P. J. Monteiro and Co. in cases of 18 bottles	@	"	36 ℔ case.
Sherry, in wood, from R. Bowman,	@	"	350 ℔ hhd.
Ditto, in ditto, from Duff, Legh and Bellamy	@	"	350 ℔ do.
Ditto, in bottle, from Hope Bruce, and Co. of Leith	@	"	16 ℔ dozen
Ditto, in ditto, from Escombe and Sidebotham	@	"	16 ℔ do.
Champagne, from ditto,..ditto..	@	40 &	36 ℔ do.
Ditto, from Mr. W. T. Christopher	@	36	℔ ditto.
Hock from ditto	@	32	℔ ditto.
Claret, from Escombe and Sidebotham,	@	20	℔ ditto.
Ditto, Destournels Cos	@	25 & 24	℔ do.
Ditto, Larose from C. Thomson..	@	12	℔ ditto.

Bombay, 3rd Dec., 1839,

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. LECKIE and Co. the following Wines &c. received direct from Bordeaux, intended for the Mess of one of H. M. Regiments now on Service.

Champagne, at per dozen	Rs. 32
Sauterne,	" 18
Liqueurs, viz. Curacoa, Marasquino, and Noyau,	" 24
Salad Oil,	" 24

NOTICE—The undersigned have removed their Office to the red-house 9· Appollo Street.

A. WILLLAUME & Co.

Bombay, 1st Dec. 1839.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day established themselves as Merchants and Agents at Maulmain.

WM. BOOTHLY & Co.

REFERENCES.

At Calcutta. Mesrs. J. MACKEY & Co.
" London. " MACKEY HOLT & Co.
" Singapore. " BONSTEAD SCHUABE & Co.
" Penang. " REVELY & Co.

Maulmain, 1st Sept. 1839.

CALCUTTA "HINDOOSTAN" INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Marine Insurance Society, are prepared to grant Policies on Goods payable in London and Calcutta.

WM. BOOTHLY & Co.

Maulmain 2d Sept. 1839,

TO BE LET.—The following four Houses, viz:—
A new House in Bakehouse lane.
A ditto at Mazagon.
A ditto at Matoonga.
A House No. 2 in Rampart-row.
Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.
Bombay, 22d November, 1839.

BOMBAY.

PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

Saturday November, 30th 1839.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Shipments to England are proceeding with considerable activity.—Prices remain much the same as previous to the arrival of the Steamer on the 23d instant, one of the best parcels of Broach in the market having since been bought up at Rs. 118 ℔ Candy.—

OPIUM (*Malwa.*).—The market is entirely at a stand, and there has been neither any arrival nor shipment during the week.—The quantity in warehouse on the 27th instant, amounted to 9412 chests.

PEPPER.—Is without alteration in prices, and the quantity in market is still small.

PERSIAN & ARABIAN GULP PRODUCE.

COFFEE (*Mocha*).—Several small parcels have been purchased since the arrival of the Steamer at Rs. 13 to Rs. 13½ ℔ maund, leaving but a small quantity in the market for sale.

THE PRODUCE OF SCIND.

INDIGO (*Scinde*).—Has been in good demand at Rs. 37½ to Rs. 38 ℔ maund, at which purchases have been made for shipment to England,

WOOL.—We note on our returns a purchase of 250 Candies of Palee cleared Wool, at Rs. 140 ℔ Candy.

THE MONEY MARKET.

BILLS ON LONDON.—A considerable amount of China bills came into the market early in the week, and have been partly sold at 2s⁹/₁₆ to 2s 9¹/₁₆d ℔ rupee, while even a lower rate has been offered for United States Bank bills at 6 months sight.—Exchange however is again likely to fall back to the point at which it stood of 2s 9/16 to 2s 9¹/₁₆d ℔ rupee.

DO. ON CALCUTTA.—Govt. disposed of Rs. 500,000 of thirty days sight bills at the Treasury on the 28th instant, and which went off at an average of Rs 99¾ ℔ 100, the sale having drooped towards the conclusion, and being the lowest of the series which have taken place

DO. ON CANTON.—There are no transactions in them at present.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO CHINA.—There is no ship nor clipper loading.

DO. TO LONDON & LIVERPOOL.—Tonnage has been in good enquiry during the week and freights have risen to £. 4 to £. 4 5 ℔ ton, with still a tendency to advance.

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS, &c.

Current value of Government Securities.

	By	Sell
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825-26	Rs as.	Rs as
From No. 1151 to No. 3000..	108-8	108-12
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No. 3001 to No. 6000..	109	109- 4
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No. 6001 to No. 10,000	109-8	110
Five ℔ cent Loan 1825-26..		
From No. 10,001 to No. 15,200	111	111- 8
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1829-30	111	111- 8
Four ℔ cent Loan of 1832-33	104-4	104- 4
Four ℔ cent Loan of 1835-36 (Company's Rs..	98	98- 4
Five ℔ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35 None for sale	114	114- 8

Course of Exchange.

Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight Company's Rs	110	110- 4
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto..ditto	110	110- 4
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto....ditto ℔ 100 dis....		208

	s. d.	s. d.
Bills on London @ 6 months sight	2-1	2-1
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Ceylon Govt...	1-11½	1-11½

Price of Bullion and Specie

	Rs as	Rs
Spanish Dollars who le ℔ 100.. Scarce	220 8	221
Ditto do. broken ℔ 100 ditto	220	220-8
German Crowns ℔ 100	213-8	214
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ℔ £. Stg	10 6	10-8
Sycee Silver large ingots ℔ 100 Tolahs...Nominal	104-4	104-8
Ditto do. small ingots ℔ 100 Tolahs....ditto..	104	104

Premia of Insurance.

Bombay to London	2 8 0	a 3 0 0 ℔ C.t.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope	2 0 0	a 2 8 0 do
Ditto Port Louis	1 8 0	a 2 0 0 do
Ditto Calcutta	2 0 0	a 2 8 0 do.
Ditto to Madras	1 8 0	a 2 0 0 do.
Ditto Colombo	1 0 0	a 1 8 0 do.
Ditto Whampoa	2 0 0	do.
Ditto Batavia	2 0 0	do.
Ditto to Singapore	2 0 0	do
Ditto Bussorah	3 0 0	do
Ditto Bushire	28 0	do.

DISTRICT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Public are requested to take notice that the following cases have been considered during the past month, and they are earnestly entreated to discourage street begging, by not giving to paupers at their doors, but by referring them to the Secretary of this institution.

RELIEVED CASES.

NAMES.	Age.	RELIGION.	NATIVE PLACE.	GROUND AND NATURE OF RELIEF.
Louis Xavier DeSouza..	60	R. C.	Bombay..	A respectable man of good character, formerly used to trade, and was a writer in Government Offices, now destitute, 2 Rs. monthly allowed till he can get employ.
Maria Ignacia de Cruz.....	60	R. C.	Anjanga...	Infirm and destitute, Pensioned on 1½ Rupees monthly.
Peter Byers.	66	R. C.	Cochin. ..	Came to Bombay to a son who formerly assisted him but now dead, passages and subsistence found to Cochin.
Lutchmee...	50	Hindoo	Hydrabad.	Husband dead, subsistence found to Hydrabad.
Ann Mary Barronet..	50	R. C.	Bombay...	A widow without friends, but able to do light work, Pensioned on 1 Rs. monthly to assist her.
Thereza Rozana.....	55	R. C.	Goa.....	A widow without friends but able to do light work, pensioned 1 Rs. monthly to assist her.
Ann Mary Francisca..	45	R. C.	Bombay...	Formerly an Ayah, but now has bad sight, able to do light work, pensioned on 1 Rs. a month to assist her.
George Phillip.....	75	R. C	Calcutta..	A servant, came from Calcutta to try to get employment here, of which there appears no hopes consequent on an impediment in his speech; is now quite desitute, passage and subsistence found to Calcutta.

REJECTED CASES.

NAMES.	Age.	RELIGION.	NATIVE PLACE.	GROUNDS OF REJECTION
Subber Elisha.....	25	Mussulman Priest.	Baroda..	Wants to raise 1,000 Rs. to relieve his Parent from Jail at Baroda, not an object of this charity.
Joaquin.....	40	R. C.	Goa....	A widow, with a daughter 10 years and a child 1½ years old, able to work.

The above does not include 12 adults and one child into Dharrumsala.

J. H. BUCKLER.—*Secretary.*

Bombay, 30th November 1839.

List of Subscribers to the Proposed Testimonial to the Memory of the late Sir Robert Grant, G. C. H. who have paid their contribution since last Publication.

Succaram Khundoo	Rs 5
Ramchunder Dhondoo	5
Govind Ruggonauth	3
Narroo Bhiccajee	3
Narroo Mahadew	3
Juggonath Ballah	2
Wasodew Chintamnn	2
Ragoonathrao Jywunt Punth Muntaee of Islaawspoor and Cunness Vishvoo Gooney, Wakeel of the Punt and Muntree per Resident of Sattara	50
The Office Establishment of the Sattara Residency	60
Surgeon R. B. Oxen, 3rd Regt. Lt. Cavalry	50
Capt. V. K. Wynter, 2d European Regiment	50
Major General R. A. Willis, Commanding, N. D. A..	60
Captain C. S. Stuart, A. D. C. to General Willis	20
The Rajah of Ukulkote	500
Bulwuntrow Shastree	7
Janroa Rojey Sirkey	20
Ramchunder Roa Naiq Nimblekur	3
Dinker Row Yadenroa Ghange	4
Ramchunderroa Mohilee Umberoor	4
Maukurrees	18
Zumeedars	17
Karkoons and others	42
Sovars and Subundees of Ukulkote	16
From Kusbu Ukulkote	75
Narrainroa Native Hospital Assistant	2

Bombay, 2d Dec. 1839.

J. BIRD, *Secretary.*

(To be Continued.)

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 30th Lieut. Jones, 24 B. E. Regt. from Deckan.
Do. 29th Cornet H. Plowden, Bengal. Artillery from Mahableshwer.
Do. 30th Cadet G. E. Ashburner, from Singapoor.
Dec. 1st Capt. Gordon, Adjutant H. M. 6th Foot.
Do. 2d Capt. Adam, Qr. Mr. Genl. Dept. from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Nov 30th Lieut. W. Orrok, 15th N. I. to Tannah.
Dec. 2d Cornet A. P. Elliot, 6th Beng. Cav. to Calcutta.
Do. do. Capt. S. George, 63th Beng. N. I. to Allahabad.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 30th ---Brig Moulmein, Henry Grey, master, from China, 25th August 1839, Singapoor 2nd Oct. 1839.

Decr. 1st.---Her Majestys Ship Wellesley F. Maitland Esq. Captain from Sea.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 30th.---Ship Sullimaney, A. F. McFarlane, master to Madras and Calcutta.

Passengers.---As per Courier of the 30th November.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Superintendent I. N...	Suez.....	31st Dec.
Herefordshire	D. & M. Pestonjee....	London...	in Dec.
Heywood	McVicar Burn & Co....	Liverpool.	3d Ditto.
Childe Harold	Foster & Co.	London....	
Issabella	Dirom Carter & Co....	London...	5th Dec.
Kingstone	William Nicol and Co.	Liverpool.	1st Dec
Malabar	Skinner & Co.....	London.	1st Jan.
George Canning	Foster & Co	Do.	
Princess Charlotte	Dirom C. & Co.	Liverpool.	
Virginia	William Nicol & Co..	Singapore.	
Drongan	Thos. Jefferies & Co..	Madras...	Im. desp.
Sir Collin Campbell..	Gibb Miller & Co....		
Sir Herbert Compton.	Aga M. Rahim Esq...	P. Gulph.	1st Dec'l
Herald	Ritchie Stewart & Co..		
Futtel	Tyabjee & Co.	Aden.. ..	dispatch
H. C. Sloop of War Coote.			
" " Steamers.	Semiramis.		
	Atalanta.		
" " "	Zenobia.		
" " Brig	Tapteo.		
" " Schooner..	Shannon.		
" " Cutter....	Emily.		
" " " "	Margaret.		
" " " "	Pattimar Bhima.		
" " R. S....	Hastings.		

Thetis Light Vessel at the Rock Station.

H. M. Ship Algerine, and Wellesley.

Country Vessels.—Homares, Palamber, Satoy, Jane, Ardaseer, Samdany, Fanny, Ruby, Puttu Karloo, Hydrooss, Fazal Rahimoo, Lowjee Family, Lord Castlereigh, Hannah, Agnes, Clarissa, and Moulmein.

HIGH WATER TABLE 3RD DECEMBER, 1839.

	MORN.		EVE	
Tuesday	9	8	9	24
Wednesday	9	45	10	2
Thursday	10	27	10	44
Friday	11	1	11	20

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

DELHI GAZETTE.—Nov. 20.

Letters from *Affghanistan* announce the death of Major Shepherd Hart, of the 43rd Regiment N. I., This event promotes Lieut. & Brevet Captain Lyell and Ensign Trotter.

LIST OF OFFICERS Remaining at Candahar

Colonel Stacy, 43d *Commanding*; Captain Ripley, *Fort Adjutant and Post Master.*

ARTILLERY.—*4th Foot 2d Battalion Horse Artillery* Capt. Garbett; Lieut. Walker; Asst. Surgn. Loch; Capt. Abbott and Apothecary Beatson; Stewart MacDonald, Lieut. Shakespeare gone to Herat.

43D N. I.—Captains Nash, Lennox, Campbell and Webster; Lieutenants and Brevet Captains, Lyell, Dixon, and Mathews.

Lieutenants Duncan, Don, (*sick at Quetta*) Godfrey and Elliott; Ensigns Trotter, Macintosh and Holroyd; Assistant Surgeon Colquhoun.

SHAH'S TROOPS *Remaining at Candahar.*

ARTILLERY, (SHAH'S.)---Captain William Anderson; Lieuts. Fraser, Hawkins, and Mr. Apothecary Healy.

2D CAVALRY (SHAH'S.)---Lieuts. Gaussen, and LeGeyt.

2D INFANTRY, (SHAH'S.(---Captain Macan; Lieutenant Hope; Assistant Surgeon Baddeley; Sergeant Major Smith.

5TH N. I., (SHAH'S.)Captain J. Woodburn; Lieutenant Spence; Assistant Surgeon Rae; Sergeant Major Fitch.

(Signed) J. RIPLEY, *Captain,*
Fort Adjt. and Quarter Master,

OUR LAST LETTERS FROM LAHORE, inform us that the Court still remains at Umritser, but that preparations were making for a move towards Khangra and the Hills. Affairs are not at all bettered and the Prince Royal does not relax, in the least, his assumption of Majesty, having given orders to the Secretaries of Government not to carry into effect any of his father's orders upon the treasury without his, Now Nehal Sing's countersignature; or they will be held responsible for them—Kurruck Sing is still surrounded with all the insignia of royalty, but the real controlling power lies with the Prince.

Many Complaints are made of the exactions of the Government upon all traders passing near, or through the Punjaub, thus rendering supplies in the neighbourhood excessively dear; grain at Ferozopose is at 20 seers for the rupee and all sorts of supplies are said to be about 300 per cent above what used to be formerly paid before our *Ihbal* prevailed over those parts. The roads are still considered very unsafe, expecially to the natives who are almost entirely at the mercy of the greedy agents of Lahore, or the petty chiefs on the road, who condescend even to rob donkies laden with potatoes from the Hills. It is said that Lahore derives twenty-four lakhs a year from the *duties* levied upon travellers, if this be true the extortion must indeed be great.

Mrs. Macnaghten proceeded as far as Lahore by dawk, she had not other ladies with her, and report gives out that she conveyed a pretty considerable amount of treasure in her palkee with safety.

Report gives out that Captain Hopkins of the 27th N. I., who conducted the treasure party through the Punjaub to Cabul with such success is about to obtain an appointment in Shah Soojah's service, and that Captain Burn's name is to be added to the list of officient and talented Officers whom the Shah has been so luckyas to obtain. Affganistan does now indeed present a new opening for regimental talent, and we recommend all those who love stirring life. all those who prefer a good climate to grilling in Hindoostan, or baking in Bengal, all those who covet distinction in the best field for exertion now open to our troops, to turn their attention to this quarter, bearing in mind that the Officers required for such a country must, besides a knowledge of their own profession, possess a perfect knowledge of the language of its inhabitants and a desire to bear patiently with their prejudices and customs.

Lord Auckland and the Miss Edens are expected here on Saturday the 23d instant. We understand that His Lordship will hold a levee in the morning of that day, and that the Miss Edens will be "at home" in the evening.

Captain Newhouse, 19th Regiment N. I. commanding a detachment of 2 Companies N. I. and a Troop of the 7th Light Cavalry, arrived here on Monday morning with between 14 and 15 lacs of treasure.

NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED to the public that Government Stores, escorted by a British Detachment of Troops, will depart from Feerozepore on the 20th of January next for Affghanistan via Khybur. Persons desirous of proceeding thither, or of sending goods, will thus be enabled to travel, or to transport merchandize, under the protection which the presence of a British Detachment affords, Applications for pasports to be made to this office.

GEORGE CLERK,
Offg. Political Agent at Loodiana.

Camp Kurnaul, 13th Nov. 1839.

It affords us sincere pleasure to call public attention to the above notice, and we trust many of our enterprising merchants will take advantage of the protection kindly tendered to them by Government, who deserve our thanks for coming forward in this manner.

AGRA UKHBAR.—Nov. 16.

We are informed that the following arrangements are to take place in the Army of the Indus. Genl. Nott is to command at Quetta, Candahar, and Dadur; Brigadier Sale at Cabool, Ghuznee, and Jullalabad; Brigadier Dennie will command the 1st, and Colonel Monteath the 4th Brigades of Infantry.

The allowances of the Commandant of Shah Soojah's Contingent, will, it is said, be reduced to 1,800 rupees per mensem, in which case, it is supposed that Colonel Roberts will decline the command.

AGRA.—Colonel Cheape, Superintending Engineer, N. W. Provinces, is now at Agra on his tour of inspection.

Mr F. Macnaghten, C. S. passed through during the week en route from Landour to Calcutta.

Mr. Wells returns to Agra on the 9th instant.

The new European Regiment is to be raised at Agra, and drafts from the old corps will, it is presumed be immediately ordered.

KURNAUL.—The intention of sending the women and children of her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry to join the Corps at Cabool has been abandoned, as no shelter could be afforded them, not to mention the difficulties and hardships to be encountered on the road, with the chance of falling into the tender mercies of the Beloochees. The 13th remains to garrison Cabool, along with a detachment of Artillery, and, at the date of the last accounts, the Regiment was in a very week stated in regard to numbers.

We learn—The Wolf is, we believe, really coming this time—that dispatches have been sent from England to the Governor-General, which have either been received, or are expected to arrive by next overland mail, communicating the erection of the North Western Provinces into a distinct presidency, and that a Governor will be immediately sent out from England, or a high and able functionary at present among us, turned into one. The seat of Government will most probably be at Agra, to which all the Sudder Offices will be removed from Allahabad.

Mr. Hamilton returned from an official tour through his Division yesterday, looking remarkably well.

Mr. Wells and family also returned yesterday from Mussoorie.

The 33rd Regiment N. I. march into cantonments to-morrow [this morning.] The 59th Regt. N. I. from Moradabad en route to Neemuch, are expected to pass through about the 1st Proximo.

A number of recruits for the new European Regiment arrived during the week.---*Nov.* 21.

ALMORAH.---This pleasant little station has of late been very gay, the gloom that has hung over it for a long period (owing to the despotic influence daily exercised by one who made himself universally execrated, alike by his absurd pomp and vanity, as by his disgusting and impertinent familiarity,) has been removed simultaneously with the departure of a certain great Solomon. Several dinner parties have been given to celebrate this happy event, and others are on the tapis; in fact gaiety is *now* at a high premium. The individual above alluded to sneaked off a few days ago, and, as in the instance of Cardinal Wolsey, "none cried God bless him," for which very flattering mark of approbation he has himself alone to thank. Listening to tittle-tattle, and boasting his extensive knowledge of whatever may transpire at the private tables of his officers, is not, by any means, the way for a Commanding Officer to *ensure* popularity.---*Ibid.*

BARRACKPORE.---Three Officers are in arrest at Barrackpore for having gone at night to Colonel Riley's house, and abused him in the grossest terms: Five were concerned in the business, two of whom got away unrecognized.---*Ibid.*

GREENWAY'S AGRA JOURNAL.---Nov. 23.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S CAMP.—We understand that official intimation has been received of the movements of the Governor General's Camp, which will leave Delhi on the 27th instant, and reach Muttra on the 5th December; from whence the route will be as follows:—

Goverdhun	6th.
Deeg	7th & 8th.
Combheer	9th.
Bhurtpore	10th.
Behnera	11th.
Futtehpora Sicree	12th.
Meerakool	13th.
Agra	14th.

The Governor General's stay at this Station, will be till the 1st January.

To give our readers some idea of the wants or the consumption of the Camp, we beg their attention to the articles which comprise a portion of the daily indent:—

Atta	230	maunds.
Gram	230	"
Dal	24	"
Ghee	10	"
Oil	7	"
Goor	11	"
Salt	8	"
Mydah	1	"
Soojee	1	"
Fish	3	"
Milk	4	"
Bhoosah	350	"
Kurbee or Sugar Cane	9000	bundles or 17 bigahs of sugar cane.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN.—Nov. 15.

As we have not, up to the present time of writing, received by the last overland any portion of interesting or important military intelligence (nor indeed, do we expect to receive any this time) we need no longer interrupt our observations on such local events as, in this department, transpire; and first among these is the General Order, which has been two or three days in our possession, issued by Sir John Keane, in consequence of Sir Willoughby Cotton's desire to return to Hindoostan. The order displays so glaringly the determination of His Excellency to outdo even Sir H. Fane, in his undue partiality to Her Majesty's officers,

and in the derogation of the Company's, that it would be unjustifiably remiss in us to either pass it by unnoticed, or not to give it the more than usually prominent place of embodiment in our article; and we only regret that the *necessity* which almost there is for acting as if anticipating abundant news by every overland, and to prepare for it by keeping back for a day or two the ordinary supplies of editorial commentary, prevented our present remarks from getting into a paper, which might have been in time for the ensuing despatch from Bombay; for at the present juncture, we think, it would do a great deal of good to the fair interests of the Company's service to have the question of their treatment in the respect we are alluding to well agitated in England. We say this, because we begin to perceive that there is a disposition arising at home to attend to *all* affairs, which are connected with India, and although the army is ordinarily the least regarded portion of the body politic in the British empire (that is, regarded principally to be lowered, or postponed to the civil branches) yet even *it* is beginning to be looked to; and our readers have seen in an extract from by far the most influential paper in England---the *Times*---on the subject of the degradation of the Company's officers, which shews that there is a party there willing to take the question up on its merits, and to force it on the attention of the proper authorities. The Directors, too, have evidently made their recent selections of Commander-in-chief with a view (or at least in the hope) of obtaining a more impartial administration of the Government of the army, by appointing at any rate *two* officers---for we are not disposed to rely much, in regard to this matter, on Sir Archibald Campbell, who, we rather think is of the Fano-Keane school---in Sir Jasper Nicolls and Sir Samford Whittingham, who have served much in India, who have had the necessary experience of the Company's troops to be enabled to justly appreciate them, and the first mentioned of whom, in particular, has fought and conquered with those troops on great and testing occasions. But let us stop these preliminary remarks, and give Sir John Keane's order, the perusal of which has mainly suggested them:---

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head-quarters, Camp Boothkhak, 15th Oct. 1839.

Major General Sir Willoughby Cotton, who was nominated to the command of the troops in Affghanistan in General Orders of the 2nd instant, having requested to be allowed to return to India, His Excellency the Commander-in-chief has been pleased to comply with his solicitation, to permit him to quit Cabool, and to move with Major General Thackwell's column on the 16th instant.

Consequent on the departure of Sir W. Cotton, and subject to the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, in concurrence with the Envoy and Minister at the Court of His Majesty Shah-Soojah-Ool-Moolk, is pleased as a temporary measure, and for the convenience of the public service, to order the following arrangements for conducting the details of the troops in Affganistan.

Major General Nott, the senior officer remaining in the province, will command the troops at Quetta and in Candahar, and he will report direct through the Deputy Adjutant General, for the information His Excellency the C. in C.; he is likewise placed in direct communication with the Envoy and Minister, and required to comply with such requisitions for Military aid, as he may receive from Mr. Macnaghten himself, or on his behalf through any of his agents.

Brigadier Sale, the next senior officer, will command the troops in Cabool, at Jellalabad, and in the Garrison of Ghuznee; he is likewise required to report direct for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, and placed in communication with the Envoy and Minister, to whose requisitions for troops he is directed at all times to attend.

The officers of the Divisional Staff being on the spot will lend their aid to Brigadier Sale in conducting the duties of his command, until the pleasure of Lord Auckland can be ascertained as to their future disposal.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief,
(Signed) W. CRAIGIE, *Major*,
Deputy. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Captain Hopkins of the 27th regiment N. I. is placed at the disposal of the Envoy and Minister at the Court of His Majesty Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk, and directed to report himself to Mr. McNaughten.

By Order,
(Signed) W. CRAIGIE, *Major*
Depy. Adjt. Gen. of the Army.

Our readers are aware that the original arrangement for carrying on the military administration in Affghanistan, consequent on the breaking up of the Army of the Indus, vested in Sir Willoughby Cotton the command *in Affghanistan*,--the entire command of all the troops left there, just as fully as Sir John himself had had it over the whole force,--and this centring of the whole controul in the person of the senior General was the most efficient, and indeed the only really efficient, arrangement that could have been made. Now, however, that General Cotton has determined to return to the provinces, and that the senior officer on whom the same command *must* have devolved in the ordinary course of succession, is a Company's General, a new disposition is made calculated to degrade him in a professional point of view, and emanating partly from Sir John Keane's general spirit of enmity towards the Company's service, and partly, we *fear* from his personal animosity to Major General Nott. So long as Sir Willoughby Cotton was to have commanded, it was not deemed (nor was it) at all derogatory to General Nott to place *him* directly under the former officer's orders, but now that General Nott, a Company's officer, is the legitimate successor to the whole command, the force is clumsily divided into two portions, of which the least important (as we take it) is given to *him*, and the other to Brigadier Sale, who, it will be observed, is made totally independent of Nott, and has even the *divisional* staff placed at his disposal, while not one of them is given over to the latter! It is impossible to look upon this arrangement without beholding in it the marks of a studied attempt to lower General Nott from his proper elevation, by depriving him of that extent of military authority to which the *first* arrangement entitled him to succeed, on a vacancy being made by anything happening to General Cotton; and although to our extreme regret we observe that the envoy has been a party to the degradation in question--a degradation which applies, in its principle, to the whole Company's army--yet we hope that Lord Auckland will not afford it his sanction, for the army is entitled to his protection from such professional derogation, and he will not fairly perform his duty to the Company if he determine to withhold it. It cannot be argued that General Nott is incapable of exercising the same degree and extent of command, that was given to Sir Willoughby Cotton, nor can it be maintained that there could have been anything more disagreeable or depreciatory in placing Brigadier Sale under General Nott, than in placing General Nott under Sir Willoughby Cotton; so that we cannot perceive the ground, in the casual circumstance of the last named officer's wishing to return to his former line of service, for a new disposition which places General Nott in *fact* more secondary than he was before, and which, in a purely military point of view, would prevent that efficient co-operation of the force, which requires that there shall be but one head to guide the whole operations. Had this been the first arrangement for the military governance of Affghanistan, it would even then have been objectionable, for in truth it is a very faulty military arrangement, and it would have excited conjectures that *had* the senior officer been of the Queen's service, he would doubtless have been invested with more extensive authority; but when a different order of things had been planned and promulgated, and the degrading alteration is made to *prevent* the *succession* of a Company's General to the command cut out for a Queen's one, and to place the former in the position which political considerations render the least important, while his junior,--of the royal service--is raised to *practically* more than a mere level with him; it is right that the Company's officers should arouse themselves, and through the public press, at all events (as the *Times* suggests) let it undeniably be known that such a course of procedure is but calculated to disgust them.

This-day's Semaphore announces the following arrivals:—*Bierange*, Banks, from Liverpool 20th July; *Rising Star*, Langlee, from Point de Galle 13th Oct.; *Mogul*, Beaufort from Havre 16th July, and the *Helen*, Henderson, from the Cape of Good Hope 8th Sept.—*Nov.* 20.

In our extracts from the Mauritius papers for Monday last, we overlooked the following paragraph, interesting to persons concerned in the employment of Indian coolies.

"Letters which we have received from Flack announce to us that the desertions which are daily taking place among the free-blacks are increasing to such a degree, that if they continue to go on in the same proportion as during the last fortnight, in less than two months there will be none left upon the Estate. The bad example set by the blacks has, besides, induced a degree of apathy and insubordination on the part of the Indians such as they have never before evinced. The number of deserters in the district of Flack amounts at the present moment to at least 200 persons, and it is much to be feared that New Year's day will prove the signal for fresh disorders and for still further desertion.'---*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA COURIER. Nov 20.

We have been favored by Captain Wimble of the new ship *Maidstone* with the following list of passengers on board of his vessel---the *Maidstone* left Portsmouth on the 5th and Torbay 8th August, and anchored at the Sandheads on the 14th instant, but owing to the Pilot vessels having been driven to sea, did not receive a Pilot till the 18th:---Major General Elphinstone, C. B.; Major Thain, A. D. C.; Lieut. Col. Brewer, and Capts. Chester and Grey, B. N. I.; Lt. Stoney, H. M. 16th Regt. Ensign Wilkins, H. M. 16th Regt.; Messrs. Stonehouse, Pybus, Brennan and Eddis; Mrs. Chester; Mrs. Thomson; Mrs. Place and Child; Mrs Stonehouse; Mrs. Carne, Misses Faithfull, Nation, Isabella Nation, Campbell, Louisa Campbell, Carter, Bishop, Emily Bishop, Willon, Earle, Smith, Bowman, Carne and Baldwin.

BENGAL HURKARU,—NOVEMBER 19.

The Shipping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Wanderer*, Smith, from Liverpool 25th June.

We announce with regret the death of Major Napier Campbell, of the Artillery, on board the *Hero of Malown*, on the 20th of October. This casualty promotes Capt. R. G. Roberts to a Majority, gives a company to Brevet Captain Ludlow, and 2d Lieutenant Delamain succeeds to a 1st Lieutenancy.

A letter from "Camp near Bussee Deyrah" dated 5th November, says "the 5th Light Cavalry will be relieved by the 4th on reaching Kurnaul, and it is expected that the 4th will be relieved by the Gwalior Contingent, on their proceeding to their new station."

We have received letters from Rangoon to the 23d of October, the contents of which lead us to infer that peaceful measures are in contemplation at the Court of Ava, although our representative's representative continues to be very little noticed or regarded. One of our correspondents remarks, that the best representation which our Government could have at Rangoon at the present juncture, would be a well equipped man of war. It would appear that much harmony at present exists between the European and Armenian Merchants, and the local authorities. "The most interesting of our recent local occurrences," says one of our correspondents, "is that the Collector of Customs had given a sumptuous dinner on the 20th inst., to all the European and Armenian Merchants of the place," which sumptuous banquet is further stated to have gone off with great eclat, the health of the Burmese Majesty, of Her Britannic Majesty, of the Governor of Rangoon and his subs, and lastly, of the ladies of Rangoon, had been drank, with enthusiasm and one cheer more.

The following short state of the market we extract from our correspondent's letter:---

Market.—Europe goods, and imitation India handkerchiefs are in active sale, and we are, for the present, well supplied with all description of goods.

Grain.---This article is at present very scarce, and much enquired after; the present price is 70 rupees per 100 baskets, and charges, which will amount to nearly 75 *a* 78 rupees.

Cutch---This is procurable at 14 *a* 16 rupees per 100 viss.

Stick Lac.—25 rupees per 100 viss, procurable.

Yellow Arsenic, commonly called *artal*, is to be had at 35 *a* 38 per 100 viss.

Copper.---Procurable at 125 rupees per 100 viss.---*Nov.* 20.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—Nov. 19.

KURNOOL.—We learn from Kurnool that the labours of the Committee as regards discoveries were at an end on the 11th Instant, and that nothing then remained for them do, but to wind up their report. The quantity of Gunpowder, and combustibles discovered, seems to have been somewhat magnified, for we hear from good authority, that the several items do not exceed the following amount:—

	lbs.
Gunpowder about	330,000
Saltpetre "	850,000
Sulphur "	270,000
Ordnance of all Calibre including Jinjalls.	600

An immense quantity of Metal, such as, Zinc, Lead, Tin, Copper, and Spelter, has also been found, and it is indeed fortunate that the discoveries at Kurnool were not delayed 'till a later period, for had the Nawab been permitted to continue his preparations for another year, it is impossible to say what would have been the sacrifice of human life, in accomplishing the reduction of this petty Fortress:—we subjoin another letter from Camp relative to the affair at Zorapore, and one from the *Spectator* of Saturday, as throwing light on the state of things in the Kurnool District.

MORE OF KURNOOL.

Camp, 4th Nov. 1839.

The affair of the 18th, with the Rohillas at Kurnool, would have been serious, of long duration, and of doubtful result had it not been for the British bayonets so ably handled by the small party of H. M. 39th Regiment, which owing to some deplorable mistake consisted only of *two weak Companies* amounting to only 80 men.

The cool courage of *these few, but during* spirits, when engaged hand to hand with the Rohillas, was never more to be admired and can only be equalled by the humanity they showed to their fallen foes.

They were the main spring upon which our success rested, and it is to be lamented that they were so few,—ignorant as we were of the number of Rohillas in our neighbourhood.

The Prisoners taken were surprized at their wounds being dressed by our people, and declared they expected to be killed if taken, a fate which they frankly avowed would have awaited any European who might have fallen into *their* hands.

Upon the door of the Durgah being forced open by the Europeans, about 30 Rohillas who were inside with the Nuwaub were summoned to give up their Arms and ordered to come out. As they came out armed, the European Soldiers tripped them up and disarmed them—many wounds were inflicted on them by the Rohillas in the act. Some European Soldiers had entered the Durgah, and after a scuffle in which wounds were given, some of which proved fatal, a private Soldier laid hold of the Nuwaub by the hair, and another had a bayonet to his breast hesitating whether or not to despatch him.

In the mean time Major Armstrong Commanding 34th Regt. told them not to injure him, and then led him out, and soon afterwards put him in to a Dooly and sent him to the Commissioners under a guard.

The Native Soldiers emulated the conduct of the Europeans and acquited themselves well.

The Prisoners talk in amazement of the Bayonet in the hands of a British Soldier and declared that they cared not for the natives, that their object was to destroy the Europeans, and that they never knew what English blood was before.

With the exception of the 39th, the casualties were very few. In the 34th L. I. one Sepoy was killed.

The effect of the Artillery was lost by the numerous walls in front and not a man appears to have been wounded by a gun shot, 600 at the least effected their escape which would not have been the case had the guns been better posted, but perhaps this was impossible from having so few in the position—It was provoking to see the Rohillas escape across the most difficult ground without having a gun to spare to bring them to. They certainly are a *brave* or rather reckless set and our Europeans *felt it*, and accordingly spared many when fallen.

Much has been said in the Newspapers about standards being taken in personal encounter, and as it may not have met the eye of the Officer named, I now beg to correct the statement, which has so often appeared and lastly in the *United Service Gazette* of the 29th of October. Captain Laurence and 7th L. C. men was engaged in no personal encounter with a Rohilla, and the standard said to have been taken by Capt. L. was picked up by a horsekeeper who gave it to a sepoy, who gave it to Capt. L. who conveyed it to Col. Dyce's tent—no doubt, had opportunity offered Captain Laurence would have maintained the honor of the Emerald Isle.

SECUNDERABAD.—The 3d Light and 51st Regiments of Native Infantry, with the Park, Stores, &c. from Kurnool arrived at Secunderabad on the 11th and the Nizam's Corps which has been stationed in Cantonment for some time, returned to Bolarum on the morning of the 13th Instant. A rumour is we hear, prevalent at Secunderabad, that the 35th and 51st Regiments are to proceed to Nagpore at the end of the year, and that the 6th Cavalry are to be pushed on into the Bengal Territory. Strong winds have been lately prevalent and fever cases have increased in number but with this exception the Troops are generally healthy. Our Correspondent states that the 3d Light Infantry are greatly disgusted at the treatment they met with, in being excluded from the affair at Zorapore. It is stated that they were actually unders for Kurnool and quite prepared, when at 4 P. M., the order was countermanded, and the 34th Light Infantry named in their stead.

CUTTACK.—We regret to hear very indifferent accounts from Cuttack, where it is feared that the crops have completely failed from the great scarcity of rain. Rice is now selling there at thirteen seers per Rupee only, and it is supposed that it will be much dearer. The 14th Regiment move to Midnapore on the 21st Instant. The Cuttackites were in the midst of their Races which had been well contested, but the Madras horses had carried off every plate.

The Woodiagherry Nawaub,—We about two months since stated that the Sub-Collector of Nellore had proceeded with a party of Troops under a European Officer to attach the Jaghiredar of Woodiagherry, who had fallen under the suspicion of Government, and we now learn from the Northward that such ugly discoveries have been elicited by Mr. Casemajor's Commission, touching the conduct of the above Jaghiredar Nawaub Abbas Ally Khan, as connected with treasonable doings in other quarters, that he has been deprived of his Jaghire, and sent for confinement as a state prisoner to Chingleput.

The annual revenue of the Nawaub, does not exceed, we are told, a lack of rupees, but in so retired a part of the country as the Woodiagherry mountains, such may be considered a princely fortune. Abbas Ally Khan is said to be a very aged person and a fine specimen of the old Pathan blood. In the conduct of this petty chief, we have further proof of the extensive ramifications of the Kurnool conspiracy, and if Government make a good use of the papers that it is supposed fell into their possession the other day at Kurnool, they may acquire valuable information regarding the parties concerned with the Nawaub in his treasonable designs against the British Government; such information however, we can assure those in authority, is not to be obtained by the employment of Native Moonshees in the task of translation, as papers of the kind frequently bear *two meanings* and where concealment may be an object with the party so employed, he may if he wish it very generally manage to throw dust in the eyes of his employers!—*November*, 22.

MADRAS HERALD.---NOVEMBER, 20.

We are concerned to hear that the death of the late Assistant Surgeon A. Wight, chronicled in our last record of domestic occurrences, was occasioned by the upsetting of a boat in which he was sailing on the Godavery river. We are not in possession of the melancholy particulars, but it appears that both Dr. Wight and his lady were drowned on the occasion. What renders, the sad event the more touching is the circumstance that three infant children are thereby made orphans.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *19th November*, 1839.

No 188.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Colonel Morison, C. B., of the Regiment of Artillery, to return to Europe on furlough and to embark from Calcutta.

Colonel Morison's character and merits are so well known, and the position which he lately held in the Supreme Council is so distinguished and honorable, that it may appear an act of supererogation if not of presumption in the local Government of this Presidency, to renew upon this occasion the expression of the high sense which it has ever entertained of his services.

The Governor in Council cannot, however, allow himself to be deterred from recording his sentiments on the departure to Europe of an Officer, the whole tenor of whose public life has done so much honour to the Army and the Presidency to which he belongs, and whose reputation is identified with one of the most important departments in the public service.

His Lordship in Council would particularly draw the attention of the young Officers of the Madras Army to the career of Colonel Morison. Appointed originally to the Line, he owed his transfer to the Artillery to his superior attainments, which soon caused him to be selected to superintend the instruction of the young Officers of that Corps in the higher branches of professional study.

Subsequently Colonel Morison was placed in charge of the Surveyor General's Department at this Presidency, the duties of which Offices were conducted by him with his usual ability and to the entire satisfaction of Government and of the Honorable Court.

On the formation of the Commissariat Department, Colonel Morison was selected to preside over it.

The eminent success which attended his system of organization and management has repeatedly called forth the acknowledgments of this Government, and the high approbation of the Honorable Court of Directors, and fully attests his superior qualifications for the laborious, and difficult task which was imposed upon him.

At a later period he was transferred to the responsible and distinguished post of Resident in Travancore; having thus held the highest appointments, in the scientific, administratives, and political branches of the public service under this Presidency.

Of the high and important functions which he has since discharged, it is not the province of this Government to speak. It is perhaps sufficient to observe, that he was the first Military man appointed under the provisions of the new Charter Act to a Seat in the Supreme Council of India, and that since the days of Lord Clive no other Officer on the Madras Establishment has enjoyed a similar distinction.

J. H. CRAMER, Capt. *Ag. Dy. Secy. to Govt*

We observe by the *Fort St. George Gazette* of last evening, that Major M. McNeill, of the 6th Cavalry, is appointed to command the Right Honorable the Governor's Body Guard, and Lieutenant R. S. Wilson of the 52d N. I. to act for Captain Thorpe as Superintendent of Family Payments. We notice also that General Welsh, Commanding the Northern Division of the Army, is permitted to embark for Europe.—*Nov.* 23.

We by no means sympathize with some of our contemporaries in the fears which they express lest the great comprehensive scheme of steam communication between this country and England should be damaged by the Precursor Association lately formed in Calcutta. We rather regard this new effort of our steam friends at the Chief Presidency, as tending to secure an earlier realization of our long cherished hopes; for we are of opinion that when it is proved, by the carrying out of the Association's intended measures, that we have the power *amongst ourselves* of maintaining, *without external assistance*, a regular communication with England (no matter though it be in the first instance but *quarterly*,) we shall have made a considerable stride towards the attainment of our ultimate object. The heart stirring spectacle of a Great Eastern periodically visiting our shores, connected with the enjoyment of the substantial benefits that cannot but result therefrom, will act, if we mistake not, with a powerful influence upon us all, and lead us to put for[illegible] efforts for the more frequent visits of the[illegible] messengers. By the adoption of this new scheme, too, our auxiliaries at home will see that, heartily tired of the luke-warmness of the Board of Control and the opposition of the India House, we are determined to trust no more either to the one or to the other, but act for ourselves, and this must operate as a stimulus to *them* to wait no longer, in weary expectation that their appeals either to the British Ministry, or to the Honourable Court, will at last be followed with success. When once, indeed, thoroughly convinced that their hopes of succour from these quarters are vain, there can be no doubt but that our friends in London will, without further deley, put their projected plan into execution. How easy will it then be for us to coalesce with them in the prosecution of the common object! In the mean time we heartily wish prosperity to the Eastern Steam Navigation Company.—*Ibid.*

CEYLON HERALD,—NOVEMBER 8.

THE sacred ceremony of Confirmation took place yesterday in St. Peter's Church in the Fort, when 139 youths of both sexes of the two English Congregations in Colombo were confirmed, (62 of whom were presented by the Chaplain of St. Peter's and 77 by the Chaplain of St. Paul's); after which the Right Reverend Prelate pronounced at considerable length a solemn admonition to those who had been the peculiar objects of the rite. In his exhortation his Lord ship adduced arguments to prove that the ceremony was Apostolical, and dwelt long upon the feelings and sentiments which should actuate the young Christian on being thus thrown upon his own responsibility Nearly an hour and a quarter was occupied in pronouncing the admonition, the excellence of which was only equalled by his Lordship's fine and powerful voice, and by the ease, fluency and gracefulness of his eloquent delivery.

This day His Lordship Confirms a very large number of Cinghalese youth from the Church Mission establishment at Cotta and its evirons.---On Sunday next His Lordship, we are informed, preaches in the morning at Wolvendahl Church.

Amongst the arrivals at Moulmain, during the end of September last, is that of a Steamer called the *Satelite*, from Aberdeen, bound to Calcutta—having been *six months* on her voyage, and put into that port for fuel, which has been duly supplied to her by the authorities there. The *Satelite* is stated to be a small vessel of about 180 tons, drawing 7 feet water, and with but one engine of about 90 horse power. She touched at St. Helena, and anchored for a couple of days at the Nicobars, where she obtained a supply of wood, in the hope of being able to steam with it to Calcutta; but her furnaces not being adapted for wood, she made but very slow progress with it.—*November* 15.

Price of Ceylon produce on the 12th Sep.

Cardamons....Ceylon....	1s. *a* 1s 3d.	per lb.
Cocoanut oil....do.....	40s. *a* 42s 6d.	per cwt.
Coffee..ordinary to good..	90s. *a* 102	per do
Superior.....	123. *a* 107	per do

[*Ibid.*

MAULMAIN.

CHRONICLE.---OCT. 30.

The H. C. Schooner *George Swinton* arrived from Rangoon on Thursday last, after a detention of nearly three months. H. M. Ship *Conway* had arrived some time previous to the *Swinton's* quitting, but was then at anchor off the Elephant. We understand, however, it was Captain Bethune's intention to take the ship up to town as the Authorities appeared inclined to receive her in a proper manner. A report was current at Rangoon when the *Swinton* left, that an important change had come over the King's mind, as regards his relations with us, in consequence of the repeated shocks of earthquake felt through this country, and epecially in the neighbourhood of his capital. When the earthquake in March last overthrew all the pagodas, it was contrued into rather a favourable omen than otherwise, as it was supposed to be an indication from the Powers Above of approval of the new Dynasty, and to give it an opportunity for rebuilding all the religious edifices on a grander scale ---But it is said that some late shocks have upset all the labour hitherto expended on H. M. new palace, and this is a puzzler, as it indicates disapproval. What is to be done now? Perhaps similar disapproval would extend to a war with the English, and consequently the report now is, that orders have come down not to do anything that may tend to bring on hostilities. If this be true, we, of course, ought to be very grateful to the said Upper Powers, for relieving us from the effects of His Majesty's evil disposition towards us.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 3rd DECEMBER, 1839.

ARRIVALS.—30th Nov., Brig *Moulmain* Henry Guy master, from China 25th August, Singapore 2d Oct.—1st. Dec., H. M. Ship *Wellesley*, Captain J. Maitland from Sea, having on board the corpse of His Excellency Sir F. Maitland K. C. B. &c. &c. who departed this life 30th Nov. at 11—40 A. M.

Passengers per *Moulmain*, Captain A. S. Burgess, Lieut De Costei, G. E. Ashburner Cadet.

The appearance, off the Port on Sunday morning, of H. M. Ship *Wellesley*, so soon after putting to sea, gave ground for apprehension that the fears, entertained for the Admiral's safety, had been realized. His Excellency, we lament to say, departed this life on Saturday. The event was announced to the Public by the following General Order, which came out in the afternoon, and subsequently the garrison orders appeared, regulating the ceremonies to be observed at the Funeral

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st December, 1839.

GENERAL ORDERS.

It is with the deepest regret, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council announces the death, Yesterday the 30th ultimo, of His Excellency Admiral SIR FREDERICK MAITLAND, K. C. B. Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in India, on board Her Majesty's Ship Wellesley.

In consequence of this melancholy event, the Flag at the Castle is to be hoisted to-morrow at Sunrise Half Staff High, and so to continue until Sunset, and Minute Guns, corresponding in number with the Age of the deceased, to be fired from the Ramparts; the same ceremony is to be observed by the Hon'ble Company's Vessels of War in the Harbour, under such an arrangement as the Superintendent of the Indian Navy may direct.

The remains of the deceased will be interred to-morrow morning the 2nd instant at 7 o'clock in St. Thomas' Cathedral, and the attendance of all the Officers in Her Majesty's, and the Hon'ble Company's Civil, Military, and Naval Services at the Presidency, is requested.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Acting Chief Secretary.*

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR

Bombay Sunday 1st December 1839.

1. Agreeably to instructions from Government, the whole of the Troops in Garrison will parade at ½ past six o'clock tomorrow morning, to form the Funeral procession of the late Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Maitland K. C. B., Naval Commander in Chief in the East Indies.

2. The General and Garrison Saff will attend the Funeral and wear the mourning prescribed by Regulations.

3. The Funeral will be conducted under detailed instructions from the Brigadier Commandant.

4. Sixty two minute Guns, corresponding with the age of the deceased, will be fired from the Saluting Battery.

5. Consequent on the above orders the master of the Troops, will not take place until 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

BY BRIGADIER VALIANT R. H

No. 1. In continuation of the foregoing orders, Corps will be formed as follows, from the Appollo Bunder towards the Apollo Gate, at open order, with unfixed bayonets, facing the Fort

H. My's 15th Hussars close to the Bunder Steps.
The 10th Regiment N. I.
The Marine Battallion N. I.
The 16th Regiment N. I. and.
H. My's 6th Royals on the extreme left.

2. Each man (Rank and file) to be furnished with three rounds of Blank Cartridge.

3. On the body being landed the Troops will present Arms, reverse Arms, and close ranks, break into open columns of sections, left in front, advance to the Church door, and form a street, rest on their arms reversed.

4. On the body being taken into the Church, and preparatory to firing the usual salvos, the Troops will form Line at open order facing the Cathedral, with their rear resting on the Green.

5. After the Artillery shall have fired three salvo's the Troops will proceed to their respective Quarters.

By Order.
GEORGE ROWLEY.---*Fort Adjutant.*

Yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, the Boats of the *Wellesley* left the Ship, in the following order, Launch with a guard of Royal Marines, Cutter with the Admirals Band playing the Dead March in Saul, Admiral's Barge carrying the Corpse, Capt. Maitland's Gig with Chief Mourners, Pinnace with Officers, 2d Barge with officers, Galley with the Admiral's Suite Secretary and Flag Lieutenant, and 2d Galley, with Commander Fletcher and first Lieut. Minute Guns commenced firing as the Boats left the Ship and these were followed by the Batteries of the Fort. A guard of Honor of the Royal marines of the *Wellesley*, commanded by Captain Ellis, received the Body of their late Admiral as it landed at the Bunder, and from thence it was escorted, by the troops of the different Regiments at present here, to the Cathedral, the Place of interment, in the order previously settled. The Hearse was preceded by the Chaplain and Surgeon of the *Wellesley* and by the Admiral's Secretary and Flag Lieutenant, the two latter bearing on a black velvet cushion the various orders of distinction worn by the late Admiral. The Pall Bearers were the Honble Messrs Farish and Anderson, General Churchill, Lieut. Col. Beresford, Captain Oliver and Commander Fletcher; Chief mourners Captain Maitland R. N, and Lieut. Louis Maitland R. N. both of the Wellesley. Many of the public Functionaries and members of the different Services followed in the procession. There also followed 100 seamen of the Wellesley, two and two, Royal Marines two and two, then in succession Petty Officers, warrant Officers, Midshipmen, Mates, Wardroom Officers, and the Officers of the Indian Navy according to their rank. In this order the Funeral proceeded from the Bunder to the Catherdal, the Soldiers with arms reversed, the Bands playing the Dead march, and the Minute Guns firing. The solemn service of the Cathedral ended, the event was announced by three discharges from a battery placed outside on the Esplanade, upon which the procession broke up and the troops were marched off to their respective barracks.

Apart from the great loss to the Public service of so able an officer, in whom, it is believed, the government placed the most unlimited confidence, the event occurring at this particular moment, when interests of such magnitude were about to be confided to his management, must be felt to be a source of infinite embarrassment to this government, and, should despatches of the nature anticipated come out by the forthcoming Packet, we confess ourselves quite at a loss to conceive how the difficulty is to be obivated, unless indeed the paramount power of the Governor General should be equal to cope with such a case.

The Indian Navy has lost a kind and generous friend in Sir Frederick, to whom they are indebted for much that they were strangers to in the time of his Predecessors, and as a mark of their gratitude we understand that they have commenced a subscription for a Monument to his memory, and that already a very considerable sum has been collected. The public we have no doubt will cordially second the movement.

We understand that advices of the Admiral's Death were sent off yesterday *via* Calcutta to the Senior Naval officer on the station, who is on the coast of Australia, and also to Capt Smith of the *Volage*.

Advices have been received from the Bombay Army, under Genl. Willshire, to the 30th October, at which date it was at a place in the neighbourhood of Quetta. The march hitherto had been effected, without any loss or inconvenience, save what was felt from the severity of the cold, and a casualty, that will be deeply lamented, in the death of Major Keith the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

We were misled about our worthy Governor's movements. We now hear that he was not to leave Mahbuleshwar till Sunday last, nor to reach Nagotna till Thursday, so that it will be the end of the week before he arrives here. His establishment had been broken up, and Secretaries and Aides de Camp had all taken wing for the Presidency.

Sir Henry Fane is much better, and able now to receive visitors.

Our Readers are reminded that the Bank meeting takes place to day at 3 o'clock.

Few men acquit themselves better on Paper than Lord Auckland. It is not many of his Lordship's public documents that we have had an opportunity of seeing, or that have been given to the world, but so far as our observation has gone, they have been distinguished by accurate and just views of his subject, much good sense, and an earnestness, sincerity and good feeling that never fail to give great additional weight to the writers arguments: added to which, the style is always easy and natural, if not elegant. The following General Order by his Lordship, in reference to the termination of of the Affghan Campaign, though the subject admits of no argument, is a good illustration nevertheless of what we have stated, and merits being well received by the army, European and Native, from the Highest to the lowest, as a convincing

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proof of his Lordship's entire satisfaction with their conduct, anxious desire to promote their welfare and perfect impartiality. The boon he offers, in compensation of the losses sustained on the campaign, ought also to be well received, as his free and unsolicited gift, fall short, though it may, of the actual losses of many.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Camp, Paniput, the 18th November, 1839.

Intelligence was this day received of the arrival, within the Peshawur Territory, of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir John Keane, K. C. B. and G. C. H., Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Indus, with a portion of that Force on its return to the British Provinces. The Military operations under the direction of His Excellency, having now been brought to a close, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General has, on the part of the Government of India, to acquit himself of the gratifying duty of offering publicly His warmest thanks to His Excellency and to the Officers and Men, who have served under his command, for the Soldier-like spirit and conduct of all ranks throughout the late Campaign, and he again cordially congratulates them on the attainment of the great objects, of national security and honor for which the expedition was undertaken.

The plans of aggression by which the British Empire in India was dangerously threatened, have, under Providence, been arrested. The Chiefs of Cabool and Candahar, who had joined in hostile designs against us, have been deprived of power, and the Territories which they ruled have been restored to the Government of a friendly Monarch. The Ameers of Scinde have acknowledged the supremacy of the British Government, and ranged themselves under its protection. Their country will now be an outwork of defence, and the navigation of the Indus within their dominions, exempt from all duties, has been opened to commercial enterprise. With the allied Government of the Sikhs the closest harmony has been maintained---and on the side of Herat, the British Alliance has been courted and a good understanding, with a view to common safety, has been established with that power:

For these important results, the Governor General is proud to express the acknowledgements of the Government to the Army of the Indus, which alike by its valor,—its discipline and cheerfulness under hardships and privations,—and its conciliatory conduct to the inhabitants of the countries through which it passed, has earned respect for the British name and has confirmed in Central Asia, a just impression of British energy and resources.

The Native and European Soldier have vied with each other in effort and endurance. A march of extraordinary length, through difficult and untried Countries, has been within a few months successfully accomplished. And in the capture of the one strong-hold, where resistance was attempted, a trophy of victory has been won which will add a fresh lustre to the reputation of the Armies of India.

To Lieutetenant General Sir John Keane, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, the Governor General would particularly declare his thanks for his direction of these honorable achievements. He would especially acknowledge the marked forbearance, and just appreciation of the views of the Government, which guide His Excellency in his intercourse with the Ameers of Scinde. He feels the Government to be under the deepest obligation to His Excellency for the unshaken firmness of purpose with which throughout the whole course of the operations, obstacles and discouragements were disregarded. and the desired objects of policy were pursued. And above all, he would warmly approand the decisive judgment with which the attack upon the Fortress of Ghuznee was planned and its capture effected. Nor would he omit to remark upon that spirit of perfect co-operation with which His Excellency gave all support to the Political Authorities with whom he was associated. Mr. Macnaghten the Envoy and Minister at the Court of Shah Shooja-Ool Mook and Colonel Pottinger the Resident in Scinde have been chiefly enabled by the cordial good understanding which has throughout subsisted between them and His Excellency to render the important services by which they have entitled themselves to the high approbation of the Government—and His Lordship has much pleasure in noticing the feelings of satisfaction with which His Excellency regarded the valuable services of Lieutenant Colonel Sir Alexander Burnes who was politically attached to him in the advance upon Ghuznee.

The Governor General would follow His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in acknowledging the manner in which Major General Sir Willoughby Cotton K. C. B. and K. C. H. exercised his command of the Bengal Division throughout the Campaign, and supported the honor of his Country on the 23d of July, and His Lordship would also offer the thanks of the Govt. to Major General Willshire, C. B. Commanding the 2d Infantry Division, to Major General Thackwell, C. B. and K. H. Commanding the Cavalry Division, to Brigadier Roberts, Commanding the 4th Infantry Brigade, to Brigadier Stevenson, Commanding the Artillery of the Army, to Brigadier Scott, Commanding the Bombay Cavalry Brigade, and to Brigadier Persse, upon whom, on the lamented death of the late Brigadier Arnold, devolved the Command of the Bengal Cavalry Brigade, as well as to the Commandants of Corps and Detachments, with the Officers and men under their respective Commands, and to the Officers at the head of the several departments, with all of whom His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has expressed his high satisfaction.

To Brigadier Sale, C. B. already honorably distinguished in the annals of Indian warfare, who commanded the storming party at Ghuznee, to Lieutenant Colonel Dennie, C. B. who led the advance on the same occasion, and to Captain George Thomson, of the Bengal Engineers, whose services in the capture of that fortress have been noticed in marked terms of commendation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and to Captain Peat, of the Bombay Engineers, and to Lieutenants Durand and Backhouse, of the Bengal Engineers, and the other Officers and men of the Bengal and Bombay Engineers under their command, the Governor General would especially tender the expression of his admiration of the gallantry and science which they respectively displayed in the execution of the important duties confided to them in that memorable operation.

In testimony of the services of the Army of the Indus, the Governor General is pleased to resolve, that all the Corps, European and Native, in the service of the East India Company which proceeded beyond the Bolan Pass, shall have on their Regimental Colors the word "Affghanistan," and such of them as were employed in the reduction of the fortress of that name, the word "Ghuznee" in addition.

In behalf of the Queen's Regiments, the Governor General will recommend to Her Majesty, through the proper channel, that the same distinction may be granted to them.

The Governor General would here notice with approbation the praiseworthy conduct during this expedition of the Officers and men attached to the disciplined force of His Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk. This force was newly raised and opportunities had not been afforded for its perfect organization and instruction. But it shared honorably in the labors and difficulties of the Campaign, and it had the good fortune, in repelling an attack made by the enemy in force on the day prior to the Storming of Ghuznee, to be enabled to give promise of the excellent service which may hereafter be expected from it.

His Lordship has also much satisfaction in adding that the best acknowledgments of the Government are due to Lieutenant Colonel Wade who was employed upon Peshawur Frontier, and who gallantly supported by the Officers and men of all ranks under him, and seconded by the cordial aid of the Sikh Government, an aid the more honorable, because, rendered at a painful crisis of its affairs, opened the Khyber Pass, and overthrew the authority of the enemy in that quarter at the moment when the advance of the Forces of the Shahzadah Timoor could most conduce to thesuccess of the general operations.

By Command of the Right Honble Govr. Gen. of India,
T. H. MADDOCK.
Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India with the Govr. General.

Camp, Paniput, 18*th November* 1839.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General, having taken into consideration the heavy losses and expences incurred by the Commissioned Officers and European Troops serving with the Army of the Indus, and being desirous also to mark his admiration of the intrepidity and Soldier-like bearing evinced by all portions of that Army, European and Native during the recent Campaign in Affghanistan, has been pleased to resolve that a donation of six months, full or field Batta shall be granted to the Officers and fighting Men of every rank attached to the Army, who advanced beyond the Boolan Lass.

The Hon'ble the President in Council is requested to issue such Subsidiary Orders as may be necessary for giving effect to His Lordship's resolution.

J. STUART, *Lieut. Col.*
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.,
With the Govr. Genl.

The conflicting statements, with which the Indian Press has teemed, for some months past, respecting the Dakh arrangements between Bombay and Calcutta, and especially in regard to the rate, at which the mail travels in the two Divisions of the Road under Bombay and Bengal control respectively, have made us very desirous of late, to place before our readers and the public, such information on the subject as might be depended on by all parties, and which, if received, as we trust, that which we are about to give will be, in a friendly spirit on both sides, might not only serve to convince every unprejudiced person, that the attention of the Bombay authorities had really been directed, and successfully directed, to the acceleration of the Dakh between the two Presidencies; but have the further good effect of weakening, if not altogether removing, that disposition for controversial discussion, which has hitherto prevailed, regarding the comparative merits of the dakh arrangements of the Bengal and Bombay Governments, on the line of road in question, and induce all who take an honest interest in the further improvements which we believe to be practicable, to exert themselves, according as their Experience or influence may permit, to work out those Improvements in due time, as the surest means of doing real service to the general Interests connected therewith, and putting an end to an unprofitable, and, as we have seen in too many Instances, angry argument which can never be productive of good, either to the one Presidency or the other.

Influenced by the motives above detailed, we endeavoured some short time since, to obtain an authentic statement of the time occupied by the Dakh between Bombay and Nagpore, and between Nagpore and Calcutta, on every day from the 1st January last to the 31st October inclusive: but we found on consulting the friend, to whom we are indebted for the statements and memoranda which we give below, that to prepare a general Statement for so long a period as ten consecutive months, would occupy more time, and involve a greater degree of labour than we could expect to be bestowed on the fulfilment of our wishes, besides protracting the appearance of the statement to a more distant period than the Interest, now existing on the subject, seemed to render desirable.

Under these circumstances, it was determined to frame the statement which we now insert No. 1. and which, it will be observed, though less voluminous than that which we originally had in view, still extends over the whole period we have mentioned, and is we hope sufficiently explicit to enable our Readers to form a just Estimate of the actual average rate of travelling, on the two divisions of the Road under consideration, during the first ten months of the present year.

From this first statement, four others have been deduced Nos. 2 3 4 and 5, and we believe that the object of each is explained, in sufficient details, either in its heading or the memorandum accompaying it, to render it unnecessary for us to do more than state, in reference to No. 1., that commencing with the first day of the year, every seventh day's dakh from that date, in the course of the month of January, was considered sufficient to exhibit an impartial view of the actual running of the month. And that fresh consecutive numbers were taken in all succeeding months, from the 2nd February to the 10th October, as the basis of like exhibition in each, in order to remove every possible objection to the fairness of that statement, by showing that no particular portions of time were selected for the occasion; of which indeed a stronger proof cannot be offered, than the fact of the unfortunate Dakh of the 9th September, of which so much has been said and written on the other side of India, being found amongst the number of the Dakhs, which the adoption of the principle we have alluded to has brought prominently forward in the statement in question, as well as in all the others which have been deduced from it, and are now given to the public.

No 1.

Statement exhibiting the Hour of the departure of the Dakh from Bombay to Calcutta, viz. 8 P. M. on the several dates quoted below, ranging from the 1st January 1839 to the 31st October 1839 both inclusive.—The day and Hour of the arrival of each Dakh at Nagpore, and subsequently at Calcutta.—And consequently the exact time occupied between Bombay and Nagpore, and again between Nagpore and Calcutta.—With a separate column annexed, showing the total time occupied between Bombay and Calcutta in every instance in question.—Aggregating it will be observed forty two days.—or a period of six weeks on the whole.

Date and Hour of the Departure of the Dakh from Bombay.				Date and Hour of the arrival of the Dakh at Nagpore.				Time occupied between Bombay and Nagpore.			Date and Hour of the Arrival of the Dakh at Calcutta.				Time Occupied between Nagpore & Calcutta.			Total time occupied between Bombay & Calcutta.		
	D	H	M		D	H	M		D.	H	M		D	H	M		D	H	M	D	H	M
1839 January	1	8	..	P.M	January	4	5	..	P.M.	3	21	..	No List	11	4	..	A.M.	6	11	..	10	8	..
,, ,,	8	8	..	,,	,,	12	7	45	P.M.	3	23	45	January	19	9	30	P.M.	7	1	45	11	1	30
,, ,,	15	8	..	,,	,,	19	9	15	P.M.	4	1	15	,,	26	2	45	,,	6	17	30	10	18	45
,, ,,	22	8	..	,,	,,	26	11	..	A.M.	3	15	..	February	5	8	30	,,	10	9	30	14	..	30
,, ,,	29	8	..	,,	February	3	7	..	,,	4	23	..	,,	10	11	45	A.M.	6	14	45	11	13	45
,, February	2	8	..	,,	,,	6	1	..	A.M.	3	5	..	,,	12	5	..	P.M.	6	16	..	9	21	..
,, ,,	9	8	..	,,	,,	13	6	..	,,	3	10	..	,,	19	4	..	,,	6	10	..	9	20	..
,, ,,	16	8	..	,,	,,	20	1	15	P.M.	3	17	15	March	1	8	15	A.M.	8	19	..	12	12	15
,, ,,	23	8	..	,,	,,	26	10	45	P.M.	3	2	45	,,	5	2	45	P.M.	6	16	..	9	18	45
,, March	3	8	..	,,	March	6	10	45	P.M.	3	2	45	,,	13	11	45	,,	7	1	..	10	3	45
,, ,,	10	8	..	,,	,,	13	11	..	P.M.	3	3	..	,,	20	10	..	A.M.	6	11	..	9	14	..
,, ,,	17	8	..	,,	,,	21	5	45	A.M.	3	2	45	,,	27	3	45	P.M.	6	10	..	9	19	45
,, ,,	24	8	..	,,	,,	28	2	15	A.M.	3	6	15	,,	4	9	45	,,	7	19	30	11	17	45
,, ,,	31	8	..	,,	April	3	11	15	P.M	3	3	15	April	10	11	30	A.M.	6	12	15	9	15	30
,, April	4	8	..	,,	,,	8	1	30	A.M.	3	4	30	No List	14	10	30	,,	6	9	..	9	14	30
,, ,,	11	8	..	,,	,,	15	1	..	P.M.	3	17	..	April	22	9	45	P.M.	7	8	45	11	1	45
,, ,,	18	8	..	,,	,,	22	8	15	A.M.	3	12	15	,,	29	4	45	A.M.	6	20	30	10	8	45
,, ,,	25	8	..	,,	,,	29	2	..	,,	3	6	..	May	4	8	15	P.M.	5	18	15	9	..	15
,, May	5	8	..	,,	May	9	9	30	P.M.	4	1	30	,,	17	7	..	A.M.	6	9	30	10	11	..
,, ,,	12	8	..	,,	,,	16	10	30	A.M.	3	14	30	,,	22	6	15	P.M.	6	7	45	9	22	15
,, ,,	19	8	..	,,	,,	23	11	..	,,	3	15	..	,,	29	2	45	,,	6	3	45	9	18	45
,, ,,	26	8	..	,,	,,	31	6	15	,,	3	12	15	June	5	8	15	,,	6	12	..	10	..	15
,, June	6	8	..	,,	June	11	9	30	A.M.	4	13	30	,,	17	6	45	P.M.	6	15	10	22	45	
,, ,,	13	8	..	,,	,,	17	1	45	P.M.	3	17	45	,,	24	6	..	A.M.	6	16	15	10	..	
,, ,,	20	8	..	,,	,,	24	10	45	,,	4	2	45	July	1	7	15	,,	6	8	30	10	11	15
,, ,,	27	8	..	,,	July	3	6	15	P.M.	5	22	15	,,	12	3	..	,,	6	8	45	14	7	..
,, July	7	8	..	,,	,,	14	7	15	A.M.	6	11	15	,,	21	1	..	P.M.	7	5	45	13	17	..
,, ,,	14	8	..	,,	,,	20	7	15	,,	5	11	15	,,	28	..	45	A.M.	7	17	30	13	4	45
,, ,,	21	8	..	,,	,,	27	11	15	P.M.	6	3	15	August	4	9	15	,,	7	10	..	13	13	15
,, ,,	28	8	..	,,	August	5	1	30	,,	7	17	30	,,	14	6	15	P.M.	7	4	45	16	22	15
,, August	8	8	..	,,	,,	15	9	30	A.M.	6	13	30	,,	22	11	15	A.M.	7	1	45	13	14	15
,, ,,	15	8	..	,,	,,	21	4	..	P.M.	5	20	..	,,	28	6	15	P.M.	7	2	15	12	22	15
,, ,,	22	8	..	,,	,,	28	7	..	P.M.	5	23	..	September	5	1	30	,,	7	18	30	13	17	30
,, ,,	29	8	..	,,	September	4	5	..	,,	5	21	..	,,	11	5	15	,,	7	..	15	12	21	15
,, September	9	8	..	,,	,,	20	9	30	,,	11	1	30	October	1	5	..	A.M.	10	5	30	21	7	..
,, ,,	16	8	..	,,	,,	23	4	..	,,	6	8	..	September	30	2	15	,,	6	22	15	15	6	15
,, ,,	23	8	..	,,	,,	29	10	30	,,	5	14	30	October	10	2	30	,,	10	16	..	16	6	30
,, ,,	30	8	..	,,	October	5	6	..	,,	4	10	..	,,	11	12	..	night	6	18	..	11	4	..
,, October	10	8	..	,,	,,	14	11	..	A.M.	5	15	..	,,	10	5	..	P.M.	6	6	..	9	21	..
,, ,,	17	8	..	,,	,,	21	8	45	A.M.	3	12	45	,,	28	8	15	A.M.	6	23	30	10	12	15
,, ,,	24	8	..	,,	,,	28	7	45	A.M.	3	11	45	November	4	12	..	noon	7	4	15	10	16	..
,, ,,	31	8	..	,,	November	4	4	30	P.M.	3	20	30	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* The return Chillaun of this date not yet received from Calcutta.

No. 2.

Statement compiled from the foregoing one, showing under a different arrangement of its materials, the time occupied by the Dakh between Bombay and Nagpore—Nagpore and Calcutta—and again between Bombay and Calcutta, for a period of one month, in consecutive days as to numbers, but necessarily of different months, from the 1st January 1839 to the 31st October 1839 both inclusive.—with a further Memorandum of the time occupied by the Dakh between the different stations as above, during the remaining eleven days comprised in the original statement.

	Time occupied between Bombay and Nagpore.			Time occupied between Nagpore and Calcutta.			Total time occupied between Bombay and Calcutta.		
	D	H	M	D	H	M	D	H	M
1839..January	1	3	21	..	6	11	..	10	8	..
,,...February	2	3	5	..	6	16	..	9	21	..
,,...March	3	3	2	45	7	1	..	10	3	45
,,...April	4	3	4	30	6	9	..	9	14	30
,,...May	5	4	1	30	6	9	30	10	11	..
,,...June	6	4	13	30	6	9	15	10	22	45
,,...July	7	6	11	15	7	5	45	13	17	..
,,...August	8	6	13	30	7	1	45	13	14	15
,,...September	9	11	1	30	10	5	30	21	7	..
,,...October	10	3	15	..	6	6	..	9	21	..
,,...April	11	3	17	..	7	8	45	11	1	45
,,...May	12	3	14	30	6	7	45	9	22	15
,,...June	13	3	17	45	6	16	15	10	10	..
,,...July	14	5	11	15	7	17	30	13	4	45
,,...August	15	5	20	..	7	2	15	12	22	15
,,...September	16	6	8	..	8	22	15	15	6	15
,,...October	17	3	12	45	6	23	30	10	12	15
,,...April	18	3	12	15	6	20	30	10	8	45
,,...May	19	3	15	..	6	3	45	9	18	45
,,...June	20	4	2	45	6	8	30	10	11	15
,,...July	21	6	3	15	7	10	..	13	13	15
,,...August	22	5	23	..	7	18	30	13	17	30
,,...September	23	5	14	30	10	16	..	16	6	30
,,...October	24	3	11	45	7	4	15	10	16	..
,,...April	25	3	6	..	5	18	15	9	..	15
,,...May	26	3	12	15	6	12	..	10	..	15
,,...June	27	5	22	15	8	8	45	14	7	..
,,...July	28	7	17	30	9	4	45	16	22	15
,,...August	29	5	21	..	7	..	15	12	21	15
,,...September	30	4	10	..	6	18	..	11	4	..
,,...October	31	3	20	30						
,,...January	8	3	23	45	7	1	45	11	1	30
,,...February	9	3	10	..	6	10	..	9	20	..
,,...March	10	3	3	..	6	11	..	9	14	..
,,...January	15	4	1	15	6	17	30	10	18	45
,,...February	16	3	17	15	8	19	..	12	12	15
,,...March	17	3	9	45	6	10	..	9	19	45
,,...January	22	3	15	..	10	9	30	14	..	30
,,...February	23	3	2	45	6	16	..	9	18	45
,,...March	24	3	6	15	7	19	30	11	1	45
,,...January	29	4	23	..	6	14	45	11	13	45
,,...March	31	3	3	15	6	12	15	9	15	30

* The return Chillaun of this date not yet received from Calcutta.

No. 3.

Statement showing the time occupied by forty two dakhs between Bombay and Nagpore, from the 1st January 1839 to the 31st October following, and the proportion thereof assignable to each division of time, from three and quarter days and under to twelve days, compiled from the more detailed statement above No. 1.

	D	H		D	H	Or not exceeding	Number of dakhs
Under and not exceeding	3	6	,,	..	..	3¼ days	* 7
Between	3	6	and	3	12	3¼ ,,	4
,,	3	12	,,	3	18	3¾ ,,	10
,,	3	18	,,	4	,,	4 ,,	3
,,	4	,,	,,	4	6	4¼ ,,	5
,,	4	6	,,	4	12	4½ ,,	1
,,	4	12	,,	4	18	4¾ ,,	1
,,	4	18	,,	5	,,	5 ,,	1
,,	5	,,	,,	6	,,	6 ,,	6
,,	6	,,	,,	7	,,	7 ,,	4
,,	7	,,	,,	8	,,	8 ,,	2
,,	11	,,	,,	12	,,	12 ,,	1
							42

The distance, from Bombay to Panwell, Poona and Nagpore, according to the Tables framed by Captain Taylor under the orders of the Post Office committee in Calcutta, from the Polymetrical Tables furnished by the Quartermaster Generals Departments in the three Presidencies, is as under.

Bombay to Panwell (all by water)	22	miles.
Panwell to Poona	72	
Poona to Nagpore	431	
Total Miles	525	

Miles decls.		Miles.	
525÷3½	days or 78 Hours=6,730	say 6¾	per Hour.
525÷3¾	days or 84 Hours=6,250 or	6¼	per do.
525÷3¾	days or 90 Hours=5,833	say 5¾	per do.
525÷4	days or 96 Hours=5,468	say 5½	per do.

N. B. The trifling benefit given to the Dakh in respect to actual time in the last Column, in three of the Instances above the decimals represented in the previous one, is justified by the circumstance of most of the Dakhs having travelled under rather than at the exact time assigned to them in the second and third Columns.

* Of these it will be seen, by the general Table from which this is compiled, that three dakhs performed the Journey at periods not exceeding 3 days and 3 Hours.---three others under 3 days and 6 Hours, and the remaining one in exactly the latter time (3 days 6 Hours.)

No. 4.

Statement showing the time occupied by the same forty two dakhs as in No. 3, between Nagpore and Calcutta, from the 1st January 1839 to the 31st October following, and the proportion thereof assignable to each division of time from six days and under to eleven days, also complied from the more detailed Statement No. 1.

	D	H		D	H	Or not exceeding	Number of Dakhs
Under	6	,,	,,	,,	,,	6 days	1
Between	6	,,	and	6	6	6¼ ,,	2
,,	6	6	,,	6	12	6½ ,,	11
,,	6	12	,,	6	18	6¾ ,,	6
,,	6	18	,,	7	,,	7 ,,	2
,,	7	,,	,,	7	6	7¼ ,,	7
,,	7	6	,,	7	12	7½ ,,	2
,,	7	12	,,	7	18	7¾ ,,	1
,,	7	18	,,	8	,,	8 ,,	2
,,	8	,,	,,	9	,,	9 ,,	3
,,	9	,,	,,	10	,,	10 ,,	1
,,	10	,,	,,	11	,,	11 ,,	3
							41
Chillan of 31st Oct. not yet received from Calcutta							1
							42

The distance from Nagpore to Ryepore, Sumbulpore and Calcutta, according to the Table framed by Captain Taylor, as above, is as follows.

Nagpore to Ryepore	181
Ryepore to Sumbulpore	188
Sumbulpore to Calcutta	309
	678

Miles decls.		Miles.	
678÷6	days or 144 Hours=4.708	say 4¾	per Hour.
678÷6½	days or 150 Hours=4.520	say 4½	per do.
678÷6½	days or 156 Hours=4.346	say 4¼	per do.
678÷6¾	days or 162 Hours=4.185	say 4¼	per do.
678÷7	days or 168 Hours=4.035	say 4	per do.

The trifling benefit given to the Dakh in two of the above Instances, and inconsiderable disadvantage in the other three, in respect to actual time in the last column above the decimals represented in the previous one, may be explained by the observations made in Statement No. 3, and the convenience of showing a period intelligible to all parties in the last column.

No. 5.

Statement showing the total time occupied by the same forty two dakhs as in No. 3 and 4 between Bombay and Calcutta, from the 1st January 1839 to the 31st October following, and the proportion thereof assignable to each division of Time, from ten days and under to twenty two days, again compiled from the more detailed statement No. 1.

Under	10			Days	11	Dakhs.
Between	10	and	11	do	11	do
,,	11	,,	12	do	5	do
,,	12	,,	13	do	3	do
,,	13	,,	14	do	5	do
,,	14	,,	15	do	2	do
,,	15	,,	16	do	1	do
,,	16	,,	17	do	2	do
,,	21	,,	22	do	1	do
					41	Dakhs.
Chillan of 31st Oct. not yet received from Calcutta					1	
				Total	42	Dakhs.
						Dakhs.
Of which there belong to the fair Season, or from the 1st January to 31st May					22	
To the monsoon or 1st June to 30th Sept.					16	
To an uncertain Season. or 1st Oct. to 24th October					3	
do. 31st October not received					1	
					4	
					42	

To those who really feel an Interest in the matter now under consideration, and who will take the trouble to examine the statements we have placed before them, but little need be added, we think, to satisfy them, that much has been done towards the improvement of the Dakh establishment, between Bombay and Calcutta, within the last two or three years, but there may be others of our readers, to whom a few more words of explanation may be acceptable, and whose attention we would therefore direct to Statement No 5. where they will observe that of the total number of Dakhs, viz forty two (42) included in these statements, twenty two (22) Dakhs, being those which left Bombay between the 1st January and 31st May last, belong to what may be properly called the fair Season—four (4) others, i e those of October to an uncertain or unsettled season, and the remaining sixteen (16) viz those from the 1st June to the 30th September, to the monsoon Season, and that of the total number in question, eleven (11) Dakhs travelled the whole distance from Bombay to Calcutta, *stoppages included*, in less than ten, (10) days—whilst eleven (11) others, reached Calcutta within eleven (11) day's from their departure from this place

They will further find, by referring to Statement No 3. that seven (7) dakhs out of the whole number of forty two (42) travelled from Bombay to Nagpore, all stoppages included, in less than three days and a quarter (3¼)—four others between three days and a quarter (3¼), and three days and a half (3½)—ten between three days and a half (3½), and three days and three quarters (3¾) and three Dakhs between three days, and three quarters (3¾) and four (4) days.—averaging in the first case six miles and three quarters (6¾).—in the second, six miles and a quarter (6¼).—in the third, five miles and seven eighths (5⅞).—and in the last five miles and a half (5½) per Hour, the whole way from Bombay to Nagpore, the Passage by water to Panwell, and all stoppages whatever *included*.—and giving an average of upwards of six miles an hour throughout on their aggregate number of twenty four Dakhs (24)—as follows.—

6,750× 7=47,250
6,250× 4=25
5.875×10=58.750
5.500× 3=16.500

24) 147.500

Miles 6.147 dls. ⅌ Hour.

With these proofs before them of what may be done in the fair season of the year, and has been done on this side of India with the ordinary mails of the day, between Bombay and Nagpore, it behoves all parties, and especially those at the seat of the General Government, to use their best endeavours to overcome the difficulties that the experience of the past monsoon has shown to exist in obtaining the same satisfactory result in the rainy season, by inducing the ruling authorities in Bengal to sanction such expenditure as may be found necessary for the improvement of the roads, the construction of bridges, whether flying or permanent for passing the Dakhs over Rivers and Nullahs during the rains, and the provision of such additional Establishment as may be required to insure the regular and expeditious transmission of the mails between this place and Calcutta, at all periods of the year, and especially in those particular portions of each month, when the arrival or departure of the monthly mails via Suez throw a large additional burden on the Runners and Cattle employed in the conveyance of the Dakh between the two Presidencies. The precise periods at which this additional burden will be imposed on the Dakh Establishment monthly may not be ascertainable with perfect accuracy, but the change which has taken place in respect to the departure of the mail from England from the 4th ultimo, and the time at which the Indian mail is required to be at Suez, vizt. the 19th of each month, afford we think sufficient data to enable all persons, and especially those engaged in the control of Post Office arrangements, to form a tolerably correct opinion respecting the period of the arrival and departure of the English mails from Bombay in future, and thence to decide WHEN and WHERE additional aid will be necessary to prevent a recurrence of the delays which have hitherto occurred, and to realize the general wishes of the Community, for a regular and speedy communication between Calcutta and Bombay, at all times.

Whilst on this subject, we may mention, that it was generally understood here some time since, that a survey was made by Captain Foster of the Engineers, about two years and a half ago, by order of the Bombay Government, at the recommendation of the Customs and Post Office Committee then sitting in Calcutta, of a new line of communication from Aurungabad to Tannah and Bombay via Sungumnin, the Malsij Ghaut and Callian, and that Captain Foster's report on the same was very favourable to the undertaking, stating, amongst other things, that a road might be formed over the Ghaut in question, at a declivity of one foot in twenty five, and a further road constructed across the Rice fields in its neighbourhood, similar to that which now exists between Panwell and the foot of the Bore Ghaut, over which a mounted Dakh might travel, at the rate of seven miles an hour, throughout the year. It was also stated, we have been told, either by Captain Foster or the Post Office committee, that if this new line of road were adopted, the distance between Aurungabad and Bombay would be shortened by upwards of sixty miles, and the difficulties in respect to the crossing of Rivers be much less than on the Road between Poona and Aurungabad, to say nothing of the advantage which would arise from the getting rid of the passage across the Harbour from Bombay to Panwell, and Panwell to Bombay, which, every body acquainted with this part of the world must know, is very desirable, and more particularly in the S. W. Monsoon, when two tides are frequently necessary to reach Bombay from the other side.

Some of our Readers may perhaps be able to throw additional light on the latter portion of our observations, and we shall be happy to receive and publish, any authentic Information, with

dergone as the result of certain associations between the melancholy tale she had been perusing and her late loss, operating on a partially deranged system. She, however, considered it advisable her maid servant should repose in her chamber, lest any return of what she had determined to consider a nervous affection should distress herself and alarm the family. Last Tuesday night, feeling stronger and in better spirits than she had enjoyed for several months past, Mrs. —— dispensed with the presence of her attendant, retiring alone to her chamber, and went to bed a little before ten. Exactly as the clock struck twelve she was awakened from sleep, and distinctly beheld the apparition she had before seen, advancing from the table on which stood her lamp, till it stood opposite to and drew aside the curtains of the bed. A sense of suffocating oppression deprived her of all power to scream aloud. She describes her very blood retreating with icy chillness to her heart from every vein. The countenance of her beloved in life wore not its benevolent aspect; the eyes once beaming with affection were now fixed in stern regard on the trembling half dissolved being, who, with the courage of desperation, thus adjured him---"Charles! dear Charles! why are you come again?" "Jessie," slowly aspirated the shadowy form, waving in its hand a small roll of written paper, "Jessie, pay my newspaper accounts, and let me rest in peace!"

FRANCE.

The part which the Emperor of Russia is playing, or rather intending to play, in the political drama of Europe, forms the subject of speculation in the *Commerce*. This journal assigns to him a character, which has at least the merit of novelty, for it represents him as the head of a revolutionary movement, and declares that he aims at an alliance with the French nation, by setting up a Pretender to the throne of France from the Bonapartian race. This journal devotes three columns to show that the Emperor Nicholas hates the Bourbons of both branches, and will be satisfied with nothing short of their destruction. He attributes, says the *Commerce*, all the misfortunes which have afflicted Europe for the last fifty years to the house of Bourbon, and is resolved to inflict upon it the chastisement which it deserves, After making that statement, and adducing many arguments to prove that this is a fixed idea with the Emperor of Russia. the *Commerce* adds :—

"The reigning family of France has received the most unequivocal proofs of the personal enmity of the Czar; Nicholas has observed in the policy of the Tuileries an indecision, a timidity, a disguisement of intention, which prevent any confidence in an alliance with it, or any reliance on its faith; he has perceived that the new government led astray like the restoration by its taste for absolute power and aristocracy, has misunderstood the art of extinguishing party rancour, and of rallying the national strength for its preservation. It is a fact that there is in St. Petersburg an undisguised hostility against the Tuileries, and, from one circumstance in particular, this fact has become one of great gravity. Nicholas feels that he cannot reign at Constantinople either as conqueror or as sovereign without the support of France, but he believes, at the same time, that he cannot obtain this support frankly and loyally from the present dynasty. In this position, what does he do? He proceed as Alexander did in 1813 and 1814, viz. the revolutionary way. He addresses himself to the nation, and seeks to captivate its alliance, but in doing so he endeavours to detach the nation from the government. The Czar cannot attack the present government with success without having another to substitute for it, and not being willing, now the holy alliance is at an end, to select a pretender from the ancient race, he has chosen one from the Napoleonists, from that house which the name of one man has sufficed to render pre-eminent to the world."

The *France* has a curious article on the apathy of the Sovereigns of Europe when their common interest requires sympathy and mutual support, and contrasts their conduct in this respect with that of the revolutionists, who are always ready to assist the cause of revolution however distant the point at which it may break out. This Journal says—

"What have the Kings done? Charles the Tenth having fallen, they allowed William of Nassau to succumb at Brussels, and Don Miguel at Lisbon. They allowed Isabella to install herself upon the throne of Castile, and insolently to usurp the place of her august uncle; and when Charles the Fifth commenced that glorious war which has had so sad a result, the Kings left *their brother* to contend against the Spanish hydra, and gave him no aid. They allowed revolutionary Spain to *call to her aid* 20, *000 foreigners, and permitted the Quadruple Alliance to sustain Isabella. They did more; they allowed treason, that miserable weapon, to penetrate the tent of the heir of Ferdinand the Seventh, and did not even give him notice of this foul deed. Peace is a desirable thing, but, in order that it may bear fruit, it must be honourable.* The revolutionists – the Revolutionists hazard everything *(jouent leur va-tout.)* When will Kings, taught by the drama of Orduch, do the same. God has given them a sword, but it was for the purpose of being drawn with glory from the scabbard, and not in order that it might sleep there in shame."

The *Presse* has a long notice of the origin and present state of the relations of France with Persia, which it concludes in the following words :—

"Of all the treaties between France and Persia the most favourable was that of the year 1715, which was renewed on nearly the same bases in 1808. But all this has fallen into disuse, and England and Russia are now contending for the alliance of Persia, and her trade. England, however, has made more way in the confidence of Shah Mohamed than Russia, although the latter Power contributed to his elevation to the throne by intimidating his numerous competitors. Russia has exported annually, of late years, to the amount of ten millions of merchandize to Persia, and has imported about two millions annually, and this movement must necessarily increase. Our present commercial relations with Persia are almost null, and it is very much to be doubted whether there will ever acquire great importance, do what we may. We should not, however, neglect any thing, and should endeavour to revive the treaties of 1715 and 1808, in order that we may have the faculty of offering French merchandise in Persia with advantage. Viewed politically, the residence of a French Envoy at Teheran may be useful, as the affairs of the East have their ramifications as far as Persia. It is besides judicious to obtain more correct notions of what passes in this part of Asia, and of which we now know nothing except through the English papers, and some few diplomatic documents presented to the English Parliament."—*Galignani's Messenger, Oct.* 3.

NEWS FOR CANADA.*

As soon as it was clear that the pelting of the pitiless storm on the head of poor *Pow* would not deter him from proceeding on his mission, we endeavoured to ascertain what line of policy he intended to pursue in Canada as the representative of the Imperial Government. Our inquiries have been successful. We are now able to state the views and purposes with which Mr. Thomson himself has declared that he undertakes this perilous mission. We shall speak, at least, on *his* authority. He may change his mind, or may want firmness to carry into effect his own deliberate intentions; but that these were, before he left England, such as we shall now describe, we assert with perfect confidence.

In the first place, then according to our information, Mr. Thomson expects a very unfavourable reception in Lower Canada, on account of his known opinions with respect to the timber-trade, but hopes to obtain the confidence of the British race in that province as soon as they learn his opinions on other Canadian subjects.

Secondly, he has been convinced by Lord Durham's Report, despatches, and *conversation*, that French ascendancy in Lower Canada is simply impossible; that any attempt to preserve the French Canadian nationality would not only fail, but would be an act of wickedness, inasmuch as its only effects would be to prolong the agony of a nation which, as such, is doomed to extinction, and to exasperate those bitter national animosities which can never cease till the French race shall, as such, be swamped by the Legislative Union. He is satisfied of the extreme impolicy and cruelty of the vacillating course pursued by successive Governments at home, none of which has ever yet made up its mind on the French-and-English question in Lower Canada—all of which have hesitated between two opposite opinions, now favouring the French and then the English, but neither long nor either decidedly; whereby both races have been subjected to innumerable evils, for which the only possible remedy is the establishment of a thoroughly English nationality, with *complete equality* for the French as British subjects. He abjures the principle of ascendancy for the numerical majority, as utterly impracticable in Lower Canada, because the French race, though the stronger in mere numbers, is the weaker in every other respect: but he upholds the principle of ascendancy for the majority with regard to all Canada, where the English predominate in numbers; and he is therefore resolved to promote by all the means in his power a complete union of the Provinces. He rejects the notion, which some few passionate men entertain, of crushing the French by injustice and violence, but adopts without qualification or reserve the plan of swamping the French, once for all, by rendering them a minority in United Canada. In a word, he cordially embraces Lord Durham's opinions on *the* question which concerns Lower Canada.

Thirdly, as respects the Upper Province, the new Governor believes that the evils which afflict that colony have been occasioned by neglect and mismanagement on the part of the Imperial Government; that the only complete remedy for deep-rooted abuses, is the union of Upper Canada with the Lower Province, whereby one powerful colony would become respectable in the eyes both of the authorities at home and of neighbouring states; that the great majority of the inhabitants of Upper Canada are essentially loyal, and most desirous to maintain the connexion with England; that the only traitors in the Province are a very small minority, composed of some followers of Mackenzie,—foolish and cowardly braggarts, who may be safely despised; and that the worst enemies of the colony are the Family Compact faction, which, therefore, it is most expedient to destroy root and branch without an hour's delay.

Fourthly, with respect to the question of Responsible Government, Mr. Thomson is of opinion that no settlement of Canadian affairs can be satisfactory or permanent unless the new Colonial Government be founded on the principle of representation, and also on the principle of admitting the natural *consequence* of representation---namely, the administration of local affairs in constant harmony with the opinions of the majority in the representative body. On this point also, notwithstanding Lord John Russel's declarations against Responsible Government *by that name*, Mr Thomson adopts the views of Lord Durham as put forth in the High Commissioner's Report. He conceives that representation is a mockery, and a very mischievous mockery too, if the Executive is not made responsible to those in whom the people confide. By what special means he would secure this indispensable condition of peace and order under the representative system, we are not informed; but we have reason to conclude that he intends to be guided upon this point by the opinion of the leading men of the British race in both Canadas.

Fifthly, the new Governor is intimately persuaded, that Lord John Russell has accepted the Colonial seals and despatched him to Canada, for the express purpose of settling the Canada question early next session. There seems to be an understanding between them, that this mission and the late change at the Colonial Office are to result in final legislation for Canada with the least possible delay. It is a pity that their view of the subject, if it be such as we have heard it described, had not been publicly stated before Mr. Thomson's departure; as in that case he would have met with a very different reception in Canada from the one which he justly expects. But if we are not grossly deceived, the omission will be in some measure supplied by the present announcement. Supposing our information to be correct the new Governor, in perfect agreement with the new Colonial Minister, purposes to do that which we last week suggested that he might be made to do—that is, to become an instrument in the hands of the Colonists for obtaining prompt and final legislation as to their future government. It may be expected, therefore, that he will lend himself to the sort of agitation which we have so earnestly recommended on former occasions. The Colonists must blame themselves only if they do not use him effectually.

Sixthly, we have learned with no little satisfaction, that Mr. Thomson proposes to give the Upper Province an immediate opportunity of expressing its opinion, and in the most authentic manner, on the subject of a law for the future government of Canada, by *acting* without delay as Governor of that Province; dissolving the present packed Parliament, appealing to the people, and taking care to prevent the officials of the Family Compact from interfering at the elections. By this course Sir George Arthur would be set aside; and the colony would be enabled most lawfully to speak its mind without hindrance from either the family Compact or the Red-tape-people in the Colonial Office, whose joint tool the present Lieutenant-Governor has been from the hour when he entered the Province All this would ensue from one act of sense and vigour on the part of the new Governor-General. We say *would* instead of *will*, only because we have no reliance on Mr, Thomson's vigour or sense, Of his intentions, however, when he quitted England, as formed perhaps at the suggestion of others, we have no doubt.

Seventy, forasmuch as the Governor-General could not act in Upper Canada without residing there, although, being Governor of Lower Canada as well as Governor-General he could act in the Lower Province while absent in the Upper, it is requisite, in order to carry the last-named purpose into effect, that Mr. Thomson should for a time quit the Lower Province and provide means for the government thereof during his absence. And therefore, it behoved Mr. Thomson to select among the leading men of the Lower Province, one in particular to whom he should delegate, virtually if not formally, the Powers of his office. His choice, we understand, has fallen upon the present Chief Justice of Quebec, Mr. James Stuart; of whom it may be said without at all disparaging others, that he is the ablest and most statesmanlike person in British North America. He enjoys more than any other the confidence of the English race in Lower Canada, and more than any other Englishman the confidence of the French, notwithstanding their hatred of him as the leader of the English. As the champion of the English race, the great advocate of the Union, the denouncer of official abuses, the first lawyer, one of the greatest proprietors, and the chief functionary of the Province, appointed by Lord Durham amid shouts of applause from the whole British population, Mr. Stuart is the fittest man in Canada to advise any Governor-General. Mr. Stuart then is to be the new Governor's adviser, minister, and delegate in the Lower Province. Such at least was Mr. Thomson's purpose before he went on board the Pique.

The obvious contradiction between Mr. Thomson's intentions as here announced, and the imbecility of character which the world attributes to him, can be no otherwise explained than by supposing that his policy for Canada has been suggested to him by others. *It is reported that he had several interviews with Lord Durham just before his departure. Perhaps*, the desperation of his circumstances may have excited him to hit without assistance upon the very course which there can be no doubt that Lord Durham would have recommended. Be this as it may, however, the difference is wide between wisdom and resolution of purpose. Wise purposes may be acquired from others; decision of purpose is an inherent quality. In that quality poor *Pow* is known to be most deficient. While, therefore, we repeat our full conviction that Mr. Thomson is gone to Canada with the opinions and objects which we have here enumerated, let it be distinctly understood that we have little hope of seeing them realized, except through the united and steadfast determination of the Colonists to make use of him as an instrument for accomplishing their own ends.

* This paper appeared in the *Colonial Gazette* on Wednesday; and let it be noted, it has received no contradiction from the Government press

CORN AND WAGES.

THE returns made under the Population Act of 1821 state the number of families in England and Wales, employed chiefly in agriculture, at 776,772; in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, 1,118,295; in other pursuits, or in nothing of direct uttily—the *fruges consumers nati*—454,690. Since 1821 the proportions exhibited by these figures have been partially disturbed by the greater increase of persons employed in manufactures; but the number of agricultural families is probably at present not under a million—with the usual allowance of five or six to each family five or six millions of souls.

Now if it can be proved that the Corn-laws, or any other laws, secure to one-third of the population of England and Wales a fair remuneration for labour and a comfortable subsistence, then an argument against the repeal, or even the alteration of those laws is produced, of far more weight than any other which has been alleged. It would be a *prima facie* reason against any change, that it would render precarious the welfare of so large a portion of our fellow citzens. And the Corn-laws are defended, not upon the ground that they raise rents---for their disinterested supporters never touch this essential feature of the question---but on the assumption that they are needed for the farmer and the peasent. At a recent meeting of landlords and tenants, members of the East Suffolk Agricultural Association, the Earl of Stradbroke stated, that wages had risen in East Suffolk from 8*s.* to 12*s.* per week: which "might be fairly attributed in some respect, indeed in a great respect, to the increased and now remunerative prices the farmers received for their corn." His Lordship added, that in Suffolk the agricultural labourers "received a better remuneration by way of wages for their employment, than in almost any other agricultural district in England.." If the Suffolk labourers do get 12*s.* a week, it must be admitted that they are remarkably well paid. In most parts of England and Wales, wages of the same class exceed not 9*s*, and in many districts are only 7*s* and 8*s*. Even in this season of harvest, when farm-labourers obtain the highest remuneration, they are generally distressed. But suppose the average throughout the island to be 12*s.* a week in September 1839. is the lot of the labourer so very much improved? In September 1835, the price of "fine" wheat in Mark Lane was 42*s.* a quarter; on Monday last it was 82*s.*---very nearly double. Rents have not fallen during the last five years. Clothing is not cheaper, and every housekeeper knows that necessaries in general are certainly not to be bought for *less* money in 1835. We believe the cost of subsistence *independently of bread*, is higher at present than it was four years ago. But the chief outlay of a labouring man with a family is in bread. Butcher's meat they rarely touch; on bread they manage to keep body and soul together. Now this necessary is nearly *doubled* in price; while even in favoured Suffolk, where the peasantry are so much better off than in other agricultural districts, it is only pretended that wages have been raised from 8*s.* to 12*s.*, or 50 per cent. Where, then. is the gain to the labourer? But bread is not cheaper in Wiltshire than in Suffolk, and in Wiltshire wages range from 6*s.* to 8*s.* In Somersetshire, during harvest-time, 8*s.* per week is given to labourers; while many, according to the *Sherborne Journal*, get only 7*s.* In Devonshire, even in the neighbourhood of Exeter, 7*s.* a week is the common wages.

With these facts before us, we hesitate to believe Lord Stradbroke's statement that wages have been raised in Suffolk from 8*s.* to 12*s.* per week; but of this we are quite certain---that the advance, if it has taken place, is owing to a local scarcity of labour, not to the imperative operation of Corn-laws, or the generosity of farmers and landlords, and that even admitting the increase in wages mentioned, the greater dearness of living has outweighed the gain to bread-consumers.

But, come what may, bread shall be dear, if legislation can keep up the price of corn; and rather than import wheat and reduce rents, the people shall be shipped off to the Colonies. "The extensive field of the Colonies" is pointed out by Lord Stradbroke to the "surplus population:" surplus mainly because of Corn-laws. The landlords see that the time must come ---has it not arrived?--- when it will be impossible to maintain the growing population of this country on the food which can be produced within its limits; and therefore they recommend emigration. Their humane theory is this---let there be a pressure on the means of subsistence sufficiently powerful to keep up prices, with a safety-valve in colonization, which will prevent popular explosion: let us retain our fellow countrymen on the *verge* of famine.

Is this *safe*?

SPECTATOR.---SEPTEMBER 21.

A change in the proprietary of the *Courier* was announced in the columns of that paper on Wednesday; and we infer a change of editor-ship, and of politics, from the following manifesto, which accompanied the proprietary notice.

With reference to the notice which appears above, we take the earliest opportunity to reply to the inquiries which have been made from various quarters, as to the political course which this journal will henceforward pursue.

"Our course will be to endeavour to obtain 'Good Government,' and to support it wherever we can find it. It was with that object that we gave the humble aid of our support to the Reform Bill, in which electoral improvement (with the exception of the 10*l.* householder clause) we heartily concurred. But the end that the country had in view when it insisted on the accomplishment of that great reform, was not the triumph of any particular party in the state, but the amelioration of its social condition. It was not the abstract political rights which were then conferred, improved, or restored, that the people cared for; their end and aim was good government. Have they obtained that end? What is the present state of the country?

"First, how fares the bulk of the population? Has their social condition been improved? Are they wiser, happier, better?

"Let the late Chartist trials answer that question.

"Is the mercantile and trading community in a thriving condition?

"Let the mercantile and trading embarrassments, still existing, answer that question.

"Are the finances of the country, in a healthy state? Are the means equal to the expenses?

"Let the late financial operation of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer answer that question.

"Is the internal state of the United Kingdom such as to afford satisfactory anticipations?

"Let the standard of Repeal, again hoisted by Mr. O'Connell, answer that question.

"Are our Colonies flourishing, from the peaceable and happy state in which they ought to be?

"Let the embarrassing position of Jamaica the most important of our West India Colonies, and the precarious state of Canada, answer that question.

"What is to be said of our Foreign relations?

"What is to be the result of the present embarrassed state of affairs in the dominions of our ancient ally, Turkey; and how are we to deal with the anomalous position of the Sultan's Viceroy in Egypt, who has defeated and dispersed the Sultan's army, and who holds the fleet of his master in his possession? and by whose oversight and neglect has this awkward state of things been occasioned?

"Is Spain recovered from her domestic convulsions? Don Carlos, indeed, is in France; but are the means by which this result has been produced honorable to the character of its proposers or promoters; or has the general course of the interference of this country in the internal affairs of Spain---no matter to whom attributable, the country bears the disgrace of it ---been creditable to Great Britain, or calculated to increase or to uphold the moral influence which this nation ought to exercise in the affairs of Europe?

"These are but a few of the questions which might be asked, and to which like unsatisfactory replies must be given. We are compelled to conclude, therefore, that the country has still to seek for that for which alone it cares, not for the ascendancy of any particular set of men, by whatever party name they may be designated, but for that for the obtainment of which this journal will continue to strive, and to which come whence it may, it would delight to afford its independent support---Good Government.

The subsequent papers have been written in a tone of moderate Conservatism.

SIR J. CLARK'S STATEMENT OF THE CASE OF THE LATE LADY FLORA HASTINGS.

So long as the accusations brought against me, in reference to the case of the late Lady Flora Hastings, continued to be either anonymous or unauthorized, I felt it right to submit in silence to every species of provocation, rather than bring before the public circumstances of a very delicate nature, which came within my knowledge in the implied confidence of professional intercourse. The publication, however, of the Marquis of Hastings, the nearest relative of Lady Flora Hastings, made me doubt seriously whether, in regard to myself, as well as the profession, I was justified in not laying before the public an account of the case so far as I was concerned. The renewed attacks which have followed that publication permit me no longer to hesitate: although, even now, it is with the utmost reluctance I bring myself to enter into details which, I am of opinion, ought never to have been the subject of public discussion. On the last I was consulted by Lady Flora had that day arrived from Scotland, and had come into waiting on her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. She had derangement of the bowels, and of the general health, and she complained of pain low on the left side. There was also considerable enlargement of the lower part of the abdomen. Under the use of some very simple remedies the derangement of the bowels and the pain in the side gradually abated, and ultimately ceased; and Lady Flora complained only of weakness. The size of the abdomen, however, continued undiminished; and Lady Flora's appearance became the subject of remark in the palace. About the 1st of February, as nearly as I am able to fix the date, I was sent for by Lord Melbourne; and, on going to him, his Lordship informed me that a communication had been made to him by Lady Tavistock, respecting Lady Flora Hastings, whose appearance had given rise to a suspicion in the palace that she might be privately married; his Lordship asked my opinion on the subject. I stated, in reply, that while I thought such suspicious ought not to be readily listened to, I was, at the same time, bound to admit to him that the appearance of Lady Flora in some degree countenanced them. I added that, without more ample means of observation, I could not venture to give an opinion on the subject; and his Lordship agreed with me that no step should then be taken in the matter. From this time the condition of Lady Flora Hastings caused me considerable anxiety. The only source, besides pregnancy, from which the size and peculiar form of the abdomen could proceed was disease; that the probability of decease being the sole cause in Lady Flora's case was diminished by the circumstance that the enlargement was accompanied by very little general derangement of health. In fact, Lady Flora continued to perform her usual duties with apparent little incovenience to herself. I continued to visit Lady Flora about twice a week, from the 10th of January to the 16th of February, and several occasion examined the state of the abdomen over her dress; but being unable, in this way, to satisfy myself as to the nature of the enlargement, I, at length, expressed to her my uneasiness respecting her size, and requested that, at my next visit I might be permitted to lay my hand upon her abdomen with her stays removed. To this Lady Flora declined to accede. Matters remained in this state until the 16th February. On that day I found it had been determined that I should acquaint Lady Flora with the suspicions which existed in the palace, and should suggest her calling another physicians into consultation with me. Before visiting Lady Flora I asked Lady Portman, the lady in waiting, if I might use her name to Lady Flora, as one of the ladies who entertained the suspicion respecting her. To this Lady Portman at once assented. Her Lady-ship then described the peculiarities in Lady Flora's form and carriage, which had produced the impression in regard to her state. To the question as to what my opinion on the subject was, I replied that the appearances were certainly suspicious, but that even to medical men such appearances were often deceptive. Lady Portman concluded by observing that for the sake of Lady Flora Hastings herself as well as of the court, it was necessary that the matter should be cleared up. Immediately after this interview with Lady Portman, I went to Lady Flora for the purpose of making to her this very unpleasant communication; and I need hardly add that I made it in the most delicate terms which I could employ. After a few remarks on the state of her health, I told her that her size had attracted the attention of the ladies, and that it was now my painful duty to acquaint her Ladyship that they had, in consequence, been led to suspect that she must be privately married. This was the mode and these were the words in which the painful communication was made.

I urged Lady Flora, for obvious reasons, if there were grounds for this suspicion, to acknowlede the fact; and if not, to see another physician at once, to put an end to the rumour. Lady Flora denied that there were any grounds whatever for the suspicion, and named Sir Charles Clarke, who, she said, had known her from her childhood, as the physician she would wish to be called in; but she declined, notwithstanding my earnest entreaties, to see him on that day. This refusal, after the reasons which I had given, lessened very considerably the effect upon my mind of her Ladyship's denial. After the interview with Lady Flora it remained for me to communicate what had passed to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. I therefore informed Lady Flora that I was going to her Royal Highness for that purpose; to the propriety of this Lady Flora immediately assented. I accordingly went to the Duchess of Kent, and stated the nature of the interview I had with Lady Flora. Her Royal Highness immediately expressed her entire disbelief of anything injurious to Lady Flora's character, and she asked me my opinion. However reluctant I felt to express any doubts on the subject after lady Flora's declaration, I could not decline giving a concientious reply to her Royal Highness's question; and I answered to the effect that the suspicions I previously entertained were not removed. In the course of the evening of the day on which I made the communication to Lady Flora Hastings, I received a note from her Ladyship, of which the following is a copy :—

"Sir,—Although I think you perfectly understood me this morning, that I did not wish you to take any steps without hearing from me, it is, perhaps, better to obviate the possibility of any mistake that I should distinctly say so. I shall be governed entirely by her Royal Highness's wishes and orders.—Yours sincerely,

"FLORA ELIZ. HASTINGS."

I heard nothing more on the subject till the afternoon of the following day (Sunday, February the 17th), when I received another note from Lady Flora, of which the following is a copy :—

"Sir,—By her Royal Highness's command I have written to ask Sir Charles Clarke to name an hour this afternoon to come to me. He has answered my note by coming, and is now here. Could you come and meet him?

"Yours sincerely, F. E. HASTINGS."

On receiving this note I immediately went to Lady Flora, and found Sir Charles Clarke with her Ladyship. He stated to me, in Lady Flora's presence, as part of the conversation he had had with her, that he urged her, if there were any grounds for the suspicions entertained, to admit the fact now, as after the examination it would be too late. After this conversation Lady Flora requested that Lady Portman might be called in On her arrival Lady Flora retired to her chamber, where her maid was in attendance. After Sir Charles Clarke had made an examination, he returned with me to the sitting room, and stated as the result, that there could be no pregnancy, but at the same time he expressed a wish that I also should make an examination. This I at first declined, stating it to be unnecessary; but, on his earnestly urging me to do so, I felt that a further refusal might be construed into a desire to shrink from a share of the responsibility, and I accordingly yielded. After finally consulting, we gave the following certificate :---

"Buckingham Palace, Feb. 17, 1839.

"We have examined with great care the state of Lady Flora Hastings, with a view to determine the existence or non-existence of pregnancy, and it is our opinion, although there is an enlargement of the stomach, that there are no grounds for suspicion that pregnancy does exist, or ever did exist.

(Signed) "CHARLES M. CLARKE, M. D.
"JAMES CLARK, M. D."

Before parting with Lady Flora, both Sir Charles Clarke and myself pressed upon her Ladyship the expediency of her appearing on that day at table as usual.

Such is a plain statement of the leading facts of this unfortunate case, so far as I am concerned. That I was unable to ascertain the true nature of Lady Flora's state I at once admit, and most deeply regret; but when the difficulties which frequently occur in cases of this description, even where every facility is afforded for investigation, are considered, it can scarcely be made a matter of reproach to me that, amidst the disadvantages under which I laboured, I was unable to affirm that Lady Flora's change of apperance was the result disease, and of disease alone. If even Sir Charles Clarke did not venture to express a positive opinion until after a careful examination, it will be readily conceded that no other person could have done so without recurring to some similar proceeding. And if anything further were required to establish the difficulties of this very peculiar case, and the heavy responsibility attaching to a decision on it, Sir Charles Clarke knows that there are other facts connected with it, which prove in the most unequivocal manner both the one and the other; facts which do not throw the slightest shade of doubt on the purity of Lady Flora, nor are matter of blame to any one, but which it is not necessary to bring before the public. The post mortem examination established the fact that the death of Lady Flora Hastings was occasioned by extensive disease, dating its origin "at some former and distant period of time;" and yet such was the obscurity of the symptoms which, during life, accompanied the disease, that its nature became evident a few weeks only before Lady Flora's death, and the fact of its having involved every organ within the abdomen was revealed only on the post mortem examination.

I think it right to notice, in this place, a part of my conduct which may at first sight appear censurable; I allued to the admission of my suspicion that Lady Flora might be pergnant, before I had been permitted more fully to examine into her state. Under almost any other circumstances it would have been highly improper for me to have answered an inquiry on such a subject; but as I could not authoritatively remove suspicions founded upon appearances, which, taken alone, would, in a great majority of cases indicate what was feared, and not the singular state of disease revealed after the death of Lady Flora, I felt it my duty, considering the very peculiar responsibility which attached to me, to confide the doubt which was in my own mind to those who had a right to demand my real opinion, and who, I felt assured, could not use it in a manner unfriendly to Lady Flora.

I shall now notice such parts of the publication of the Marquis of Hastings as more particularly relate to me. An extract is given by his Lordship from a letter written by Lady Flora Hastings to the Dowager Marchioness of Hastings, dated March 13, nearly a month after the event, in which it is stated, that my visit to communicate to Lady Flora the suspicions entertained respecting her, I became "violent and coarse, and even attempted to browbeat" her Ladyship!---I hope I may refer to my character alone as a sufficient reply to this accusation; moreover, on the occasion referred to, there could be no motive for such conduct. Any earnestness that I may have shown in my manner could have for its object only that Lady Flora, for her own sake should see Sir C. Clarke on that day. In corroboration of my own solemn disavowal of the conduct imputed to me, I refer to the two notes, already given in my narrative, which I received from Lady Flora Hastings within twenty-four hours after the very occasion on which I am said to have thus acted; and, consequently, at the very time when all her feelings may fairly be supposed to have been more excited by the alleged conduct than at any subsequent period: and as still more direct evidence, I would further refer to Lady Flora's letter to her uncle, Mr. Hamilton Fitzgerald dated, March 8, in which---although written for the express purpose of making her griefs known to a relative with whom she had no motive for reserve, and therefore, in the very circumstances, calculated to elicit complaint---not a word escapes her, blaming my conduct or language during either of my interviews with her. On the contrary, expressions occur which she surely could not have used had she really then felt that I had acted towards her in an unfriendly manner. That Lady Flora intended to misrepresent what actually occurred I do not for a moment believe.. Under the circumstances of excitement in which she was placed, it need not create surprise that she should unconsciously have allowed impressions, arising out of discussions which afterwards took place, to grow upon her mind, till she at length confounded them with facts, or that she should have greatly exaggerated what did actually take place. It is only in this way that I can account for some of the statements made by Lady Flora Hastings Her Ladyship's written account of these circumstances which took place during the interview of the 16th of February, at which we alone were present differs widely from my recollection of them. I think it necessary to notice two points in particular :---The first is the alleged diminution of Lady Flora's size. On this I shall only observe, that I could discover no such diminution, else I should have been too happy to have availed myself of the circumstance to clear Lady Flora's character, and to have relieved myself from a very embarrassing position. The second is, that I told Lady Flora that she must submit to a "*medical examination.*" I not only never used such an expression, but never heard it employed for what it has been assumed to imply, till after the unfortunate affair was over; in fact, I then believed that a full external examination would prove sufficient to decide the matter. Everything, consequently, which has been asserted about a "medical examination" having been suggested by the ladies, or by me, is utterly groundless.

The only other parts of Lord Hastings's correspondence which require notice from me are two charges brought forward by his Lordship. The first consists of a statement said to have been received from Lady Flora's own lips, that the examination "was conducted with more than ordinary disregard to delicacy, and to her feelings." In corroboration of this charge, his Lordship has referred to a deposition on oath, by Lady Flora's maid, "That the conduct of Sir James Clark and Lady Portman was unnecessarily abrupt, indelicate, and unfeeling!" I notice this charge, in passing merely to give it a peremptory denial. The other charge is in the following words: "Some questions having been put to my sister, and answered, it was suggested that the inquiry ought not to proceed further, and that they might now feel quite satisfied. Sir James Clark objected, and stated that the ladies of the court would not be satisfied without the strictest examination; and that if Lady Flora knew her own innocence, she could have no reason to oppose the most complete scrutiny." The simple reply to this is, that *no such suggestion was ever made, and no such objection urged.* Upon what authority Lord Hastings makes this statement he has nowhere mentioned, and I am utterly at a loss to conceive, unless indeed it be on that of the foreign maid to whose oath he before refers, and whose knowledge of English may not have been sufficient to enable her fully to understand what was passing. But I cannot avoid expressing my regret that his Lordship did not procure the testimony of the only witness present during the *whole* consultation—Sir Charles Clarke---before he made such grave charges. Had he followed this course, I venture to affirm they never would have been made. Sir Charles Clarke, although he might not have thought it proper to discuss with Lord Hastings the details of what passed at the consultation, could not have hesitated, had he been appealed to, to refute such groundless accusations.

It remains for me now only to repeat my sincere regret that I was unable to relieve Lady Flora Hastings at once from every suspicion. No one has felt more acutely than myself, during the whole of this painful affair, the distress occasioned to Lady Flora and her family, whether arising from the original circumstance or from the matter being afterwards forced into public notice. Deeply painful as it has been to me to see my name so long associated with alleged acts and motives at which my very nature revolts, the consciousness of my own rectitude, the friendship of those who, from long and intimate acquaintance, know me to be incapable of the conduct imputed to me, and a firm reliance on justice being ultimately done to all parties, have supported me under an accumulation of attacks such as few professional men can have been subjected to. JAMES CLARK, M.D.

George street, Oct. 7.

THE BENEVOLENCE OF A PIPE.—"Mary," said an old Cumberland farmer to his daughter, when she was once asking him to buy her a new beaver, "why dost thou always teaze me about such things when I'm quietly smoking my pipe?" "Because ye are always best-tempered then, feyther," was the reply. "I believe, lass. thou'st reet," rejoined the farmer; "for when I was a lad, I remember that my poor feyther was just the same; after he had smoked a pipe or twee he wad ha' gi'en his *head* away if it had been loose."---(A Paper ---of Tobacco.)

Priuted at the Courier Press, by SORABJEE DORABJEE.